The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 170. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Daily Commercial.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Arrest of Deserters—Local Legislation—Western Coal Company—Newcastle and Franklin Railroad — Amusements — Hon. D. Barclay—Prof. Barker—R. H. Merr, Esq.

Correspondence of the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 29.

Bounty-jumpers, as soldiers are called who desert or run away from one place to go to another where the bounty is larger, have been rather numerous in this vicinity lately. One of this class was this morning suddenly stopped in his career of swindling, at Camp Curtin. The soldier, in his attempt to escape, approached the guard, and, knocking him down, was in the act of scaling the fence, when the guard, recovering his feet, fired on the soldier, the ball passing directly through his head. It is needless to add that he did not proceed on his way further.

Another deserter, a printer named Boyd, who, at the time of his arrest, was publishing a copperhead paper in Kittanning, was taken through here the other day to his quarters at Carlisle, but on Saturday last he left on French leave, taking seven others with him.

This being private bill day, the following of interest to your readers, were disposed of:

A further supplement to an act to incorporate the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad Company. Passed.

An act to incorporate the National Railroad and Transportation Company. This bill was objected off the calendar by Mr. Searight. It will come up on Tuesday next, when it will very likely pass.

An act to incorporate the Western Coal Company. This bill was objected to three times, but through the influence of Mr. Slack, the objections were withdrawn, and the act passed. Several bills were on the calendar, in which Pittsburgh is interested, but were not reached. The New Castle and Franklin Railroad bill has been signed by the Governor, and to-day Mr. Blanchard took a certified copy of it home in his pocket. The campany are in earnest, and intend to go to work at once. The matter is in the right hands, and its friends assert positively that it will be built in fifteen months. A bill is now pending, chartering the Pittsburgh and New Castle Company. When these roads are both made, Pittsburgh will be within a few hours of Olldom.

We have any amount of amusements here now in the shape of shows, but Sanford's Opera House and Rouse's Theatre take the lead. Sam Ryan and Kate Denin are holding forth at the latter place. Sanford is talking about building a Theatre and will likely commence it early in the summer.

Hon. David Barclay arrived here to-day, from Kittanning, and is making a very favorable impression among the members. He understands himself. Professor Barker, of the Western University, is here looking after a shave of the land scrip for his institution. He is very much of a gentleman, and is working like a Turk. Last, but by no means, not least, the inimitable, warm-hearted, Irishman, Benton Kerr, is on hand. He does not seem so lively as in former days, having experienced sad bereavements during the past winter. CUSSEWAGO.

Taxation in the United States.

The London *Times*, of the 4th inst., contains the following judicious and fair minded article upon our financial condition:

The only sound conclusion on this great question of finance is one which we at length find plainly advocated in the Federal press. The war should be prosecuted to a termination, whatever that end may be, and the people, in the meantime, must consent to be taxed. It is dawning upon the Americans, at last, that, while they have been astounding Europe, as they believed, by the immensity of their "resources," and the unexampled magnitude of their war, they have simply plunged into that abyss of Old World embarassment from which it was their proudest boast to be free.

They now discern the fact that since the year 1861 they have unheedingly incurred a national debt which will probably equal in its charges the national debt of England. If they say that they are capable of sustaining they say nothing but more than the truth. No doubt the thirty millions of America can pay taxes as well as the thirty millions of England, and without greater suffering. But then they must convince themselves of the fact that England and America stand for the future on just the same footing. The mistake they have hitherto made is in supposing that America could do as England has done, and yet remain as America was They must adopt our system of Budgets as well as our system of public stocks, and we can tell them that at present they have made but very little way in the realization of the truth. Their scheme for raising $70,000,000 on foreign and domestic "luxuries" will never answer. Luxuries will never bear so excessive a burden, or yield so exorbitant a contribution. The burden must be more universally distributed, and less reliance must be placed on indirect taxation, and especially on protective tariffs. A revenue of £90,000,000 is not to be raised without an income tax, and and income tax levied for the first time on a people said to be the richest in the world, ought to produce considerably more than one-fiftieth part of the whole income required. In short there is no royal road to ease and comfort in the matter of taxation. The imposts necessary for producing a large revenue cannot be shuffled on to the shoulders of the rich or juggled into the duties on foreign goods—least of all into those on foreign "luxuries." All classes and all sources must bear their fair share in just proportion. Of course the Americans can accept these conditions if they please. If they mean, indeed, to pay their way according to their new lights, they must needs do so, nor is it for us to say that they will suffer in anything but pride and privilege by the adoption of the process. As we can endure the burden and yet be prosperous, so may they at least as easily; but to do so they must unlearn the ideas they have hitherto entertained, and teach themselves, as we have done, that debt can only be paid by taxes, and taxes only furnished by the patient submission of all classes alike to the hard, though equitable, exactions of necessity.

Ventilation in School Rooms.

The following remarks from a New York paper are as applicable to this locality as elsewhere. There is no subject of equal importance so much neglected as ventilation. In speaking of the ventilation of school rooms in the city of New York. One of the papers holds this language:

"A little vial on our desk, containing a couple of tablespoonfuls of water and about a twelfth of an inch of white sediment at the bottom, tells a curious story. This white sediment shows how much of a deadly poison—carbonic acid gas—was lately found contained in *one gallon* of the air of one of our ward school rooms. This gallon of air was taken into a tight receptacle by Mr. Orvin Abbot of this city, and afterward passed through one pint of lime-water, when its carbonic acid, combining with the lime, was precipitated in this white powder—the carbonate of lime.

"The story of this school-room is a diluted version of the famous story of the Black Hole of Calcutta. The room is just about sixteen feet square by ten feet high, and has a door opening upon an inner hall, two windows at one side, and no ventilation except by these windows. In this little den are habitually kept *eighty-three* children and a teacher or two. This allows each soul thirty cubic feet of air, while from five to seven hundred feet is a fair allowance. The consequence is an atmosphere foul even to filth, and absolutely poisonous. Mr. Abbott's experiment, roughly made, it is true, indicates about three-hundredths of carbonic acid gas as the habitual proportion in that room, while in good common air there is not more than one part in 2,000. It is well known that while 3 or 4 per cent of this gas constitutes the air a actual narcotic poison, a much less proportion produces very distinct depressing and unhealthful effects. In another room in the same school-house, crowded with 85 pupils and their teacher, a little less than 40 cubic feet is the allowance. This is the same as confining these unfortunate children singly in tight boxes about a yard each way, for three hours at a time.

"Now the choice which the children have in this case is little better than between slow suffocation and sudden death. For if the windows of such rooms are kept shut, the foul air slowly and steadily deadens the vitality and shortens the lives of the victims; and if the windows are opened, the cold air rushes in cascades upon the unprotected little heads within, distributing colds and fevers with impartial fatality. The windows are in fact often kept open, and the school-room constantly echoes with the coughing chorus of the children. Such is one of the reasons why half the children of New York die before they are five years old, and why a child born and living in the city cannot, as the recorded average shows, expect to live beyond its fifteenth year."

Dipsomania or Thirst-Madness.

The periodical desire for strong drink which sometimes besets individuals, otherwise moral and exemplary, is a species of paroxysmal mania beyond the control of the patient. It is quite certain that there are thousands of cases of *remittent drunkenness*, which present the specific symptoms of disease. The periodical drunkard is not an habitual dram-drinker; but at particular times he appears to be attacked with a *thirst-madness* which deprives him of the power of volition, and hurries him into the most terrible excesses. During the interyals between the paroxysm, he may be a perfectly sober man. For many weeks or even months he may have steadily refused to taste a drop of liquor; may, indeed, have felt no inclination for it, but, on the contrary, regarded it with disgust; and yet, when the fit comes on, the raging thirst for drink utterly paralyzes his conscience and his will. A man in this condition is a monomaniac, and should be treated as one. If put under proper restraint at the commencement of this *furor*, the dipsomaniac, in nine cases out of ten, might be tided over his difficulty in the course of a week or ten days, and a perseverance in this course at each recurrence of the hallucination, would probably eventuate in a complete cure. It is not easy to persuade the world that all drunkenness is not voluntary. The law does not recognize dipsomania. It treats all inebriates alike. This seems to be unjust: though it is hard to say where the line should be drawn between free will exercised and that which proceeds from an uncontrollable mania.

THE FIGHT AT PADUCAH

Interesting Details.

Correspondence between Col. Hicks and Gen. Forrest.

The Force and Movements of Forrest.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Cairo under date of the 27th, gives the following particulars of the late fight at Paducah, and the movements of Forrest:

"War is coming near home again in earnest. Forrest is on the rampage again with a larger force than ever before, and determined not to leave until he has done all the damage he possibly can, while there is no available force of cavalry sufficient to render his stay very dangerous. It was only a detachment of his force, under Faulkner, numbering 1,200, that made the attack on Union City. After capturing that place this detachment rejoined the principal command, numbering in all about 6,500, under command of Generals Forrest, Faulkner and Thompson. They then proceeded to Paducah, reaching that place at 1 o'clock P. M. of the 25th. Their advance was made known to the garrison in the town by the retreat of the pickets, and by scouts. As the rebels advanced, entering the town near the depot, the Union troops retreated toward the fort. A rebel captain and nine men rode up to the Sergeant of the Guard, and commanded him to surrender; the Sergeant replied by shooting the Captain through the neck, and afterwards succeeded in making his escape to the Fort. The garrison of the place consisted of three companies of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois regiment, a few Kentucky cavalry, just organizing, and about 300 negroes, in all numbering about six hundred, under command of Col. Hicks. The rebels sent a flag of truce to the fort, demanding an immediate surrender. The gallant Colonel replied that he could not see it. The rebel sharpshooters then occupied the houses nearest the fort and commenced to pick off our men. To drive out these a fire was opened upon them by the guns of the fort and two gunboats lying in the river. Owing to the exigencies of the case, but little time was given for the removal of the women and children, and in the fight that followed several were killed and wounded. A large part of them were towed across the river on the wharf-boat. The ferry-boat returned for another load, but was fired upon by the rebels and not allowed to land. The rebels made a gallant charge upon the fort, but were repulsed with great slaughter by its brave defenders.

Twice they sent a summons for its surrender, but were each time refused. They then retreated to the town, and contented themselves with plundering and destroying the property. The Quartermaster buildings and Commissary stores were destroyed, but fortunately the quantity of stores was not large. They made the attempt to break into the banks, but failed to break open the vaults. It is reported that some of the citizens went about with the rebels; and pointed out the property of the Union citizens to be destroyed. One woman by the name of Grimes, who was afterwards killed, ran through the streets, exclaiming, "Let us kill the Yankee rascals." A large number of buildings were destroyed and one steamboat on the stocks. The houses nearest the fort were destroyed by our soldiers to prevent sheltering the rebel sharpshooters. Our guns continued their fire until midnight, when the rebels left. Our loss in the engagement will not much exceed 12,killed and 40 wounded, while the rebels acknowledged a loss of 1,000. The rebel Gen. Thompson was killed, and his body recognized in the street.

Our troops fought with the greatest bravery. The negro troops remarkably well, working the guns equal to the best men in the service. As soon as the state of affairs was known at this post, a reinforcement of 2,000 men and a battery was sent to the relief of Col. Hicks; also, a supply of ammunition, of which his stock was nearly exhausted. The rebels continued to remain in the neighborhood until yesterday afternoon, when they left for some other point. It is feared, from intelligence that has been received, that Columbus will be attacked, and a force has been sent there.

Additional Particulars.

The following is a copy of Major General Forrest's communicaton, demanding a surrender, sent to the Fort, under a flag of truce about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, after having been once repulsed in an assault upon the Fort:

"HEADQUARTERS, FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS, }
"PADUCAH, March 25, 1864. }

"To Colonel Hicks, Commanding Federal Forces at Paducah:

"COLONEL: Having a force amply sufficient to carry your works and reduce the place, and in order to avoid the unnecessary effusion of blood, I demand a surrender of the fort and troops, with all the public stores. If you surrender you shall be treated as prisoners of war, but if I have to storm your works you may expect no quarter.

"N. B. FORREST,
"Major General Commanding."

The following is Colonel Hicks' reply:

"HEADQUARTERS FORT PADUCAH, }
"PADUCAH, KY., March 25th, 1864. }

"Major General N. B. Forresi, Commanding Confederate forces:

"I have this moment received yours of this instant, in which you demand the unconditional surrender of the forces under my command. I can answer I have been placed here by my Government to defend the post. In this, as well as all other orders of my superior officers, I feel it to be my duty as an honorable office to obey. I must, therefore, respectfully decline surrendering as you require.

"Very respectfully,
"S. G. HICKS, Commanding Post,

The enemy now made a second charge upon the fort, meeting with a heavy fire from the guns of the fort, and the gunboats again opening fire at the same time, and again repulsing the enemy, who made a third effort, and were repulsed this time with heavy loss, as has been stated.

The enemy now broke up their established lines and joined squards who had taken cover in houses surrounding the fort, and in bodies occupied buildings, firing from the windows and from behind houses. They were, however, steadily held from making any advance, and soon driven from their position by the fire from cannon turned on the buildings by order of Col. Hicks.

A few, however, kept up a fire from this position until half past eleven p. m., when they retired. The officers and men were not permitted to sleep, or leave their posts, during the night.

On their way into the city, the enemy fired the railroad depot, which was consumed. Towards evening, they burned the quartermaster's building and the steamer Dacotah, on the marine railway. The ways were partially burned. They plundered stores of an immense amount of goods, principally clothing, and took all the horses they could find in the livery stables.

Some merchants lost from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars worth of goods. Early the next morning the enemy again appeared, when Colonel Hicks sent out parties to burn all the houses in range of musket shot. The enemy made no move on the place after this, but kept hovering in the distance until about nine a. m., when a second flag of truce was sent in with the following communication from General Forrest:

"HEADQ'RS FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS, }
"NEAR PADUCAH, KY., March 26. }

"Col. S. G. Hicks, Commanding Post and Federal forces at Paducah:

"SIR: I understand that you hold in the guardhouse at Paducah a number of Confederate soldiers as prisoners of war. I have in my possession about 35 or 40 Federal soldiers which we captured here yesterday, and about 500 which were taken at Union City. I propose to exchange man for man, according to rank, so far as you may hold Confederate soldiers.

"Respectfully, N. B. FORREST,
"Maj.-Gen. Commanding Confederate forces."

Col. Hicks replied as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS FORT PADUCAH, }
"PADUCAH, KY., March 26, 1864. }

"Major General Forrest, Commanding Confederate Forces:

"SIR: I have no power to make the exchange you speak of; if I had I would cheerfully do it.

"Very respectfully,
"Colonel 40th Illinois Infantry, Commanding Post." S. G. HICKS,

It is proper to say in this communication that the prisoners spoken of by Forrest as taken in Paducah were captured in the hospital, being too sick to reach the fort before the attack.

When Colonel Hicks had returned this answer to Captain Anderson, Assistant Adjutant General to Major-General Forrest, through his aid-de-campe, Lieutenant McKnight, Captain Anderson requested Lieutenant McKnight to bear a verbal communication to Colonel Hicks and ask him if in case of further negotiation he (Colonel Hicks) would be willing to meet Major-General Forrest at some convenient point, each under a flag of truce, as I have a private interview with him.

Col. Hicks returned an answer, verbally, that if General Forrest wished to see him and have a personal interview, he would meet him at a convenient place, either with or without arms. Colonel Hicks to take with him Captain Odlin, Ass't Adj't Gen'l, and Chief-of-Staff to M. Brayman, Brig. Gen'l commanding District of Cairo, and First Lieutenant Taylor, his Adjutant, Gen. Forrest to bring with him two officers of the same rank.

To this Colonel Hicks received no reply, but waited in suspense, with Forrest's forces in view, all the afternoon, when he fell back towards Mayfield, and in the direction of of Columbus.

CAIRO, March 28.—The Paducah force in the fort under Colonel Hicks engaged with Forrest numbered six hundred and seventy men, as follows: First battalion, 16th Kentucky, three hundred men, new recruits, under Maj. Barnes; three companies 122d Illinois, one hundred and twenty men, under Major Chapman, and two hundred and fifty of the 1st Kentucky heavy artillery, (colored) under Lieut. Cunningham.

Brigadier General Barbridge was with Forrest. Rebel Brigadier General Harris was also there. He is a son of Governor Harris, of Tennessee. The rebel Brigadier General A. B. Thompson, who was killed, was a prominent lawyer of Paducah before the war.

The steamer Dacotah burned had recently been purchased by Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Paducah, and Capt. Haydock, of Cairo, for $20,000. Wolfe & Bros., dry goods merchants, estimate their loss by plundering at $25,000. Reikeloss, dry goods, plundered, $5,000. Ashbrook, grocer, loss heavy.

John Johns, at one time in the rebel service, but had come back to Paducah and taken the oath and gone to merchandising, lost many thousand dollars in goods and those.

Terrible Inundation at Sheffield, England.

Further Particulars.

Bursting of a Reservoir Covering Ninety-five Acres—Villages Swept Away and Hundreds of Persons Drowned in their Beds.

Shortly before one o'clock this morning, (March 12,) a great reservoir at Bradfield, six miles from Sheffield, burst its embankment. The area of the reservoir was ninety-five acres, and but just finished.

This enormous body of water rushed down the valley of the Don, sweeping away all the bridges over the river, a great number of houses on its bank, and destroying, it is learned, scores of their inhabitants.

The lower part of Sheffield was submerged several feet deep, and hundreds of families driven from their homes.

The flood has not yet subsided, and the damage is incalculable.

The Sheffield *Telegraph* gives graphic details, and says:—About midnight a large reservoir connected with the water works, and extending to above a mile in length, situated about seven miles from the town, suddenly burst in, and inundated the valley of the Don, sweeping away entire villages, drowning the sleeping inhabitants by hundreds. Trees were uprooted, and the debris of buildings carried down the river was immense. In some of the streets of Sheffield the debris is piled up eight and ten feet high, and among it are found fragments of furniture and many dead bodies. For more than an hour the streets near the river were three and four yards deep in water. Great numbers of men are now engaged in getting dead bodies out of houses where they have been drowned in bed. Others are being gathered in from gardens into which they have floated. The excitement in the town cannot be described. Business is at a stand still. The extent of mischief cannot be ascertained; hundreds of lives are sacrificed. The dam was a new one. The immense volume of water is still pursuing its course of destruction. Rotherham, Doncaster, and many other towns will suffer ere the river Trent receives the excess of water which has been set at liberty.

From the large quantity of trees and brushwood brought down the river, the victims, who were for the most part drowned while escaping from their beds, are found bruised and quite nude, if nude those may be called who have received, instead of the night dresses the drift-wood has removed, a thin clothing of clay. Some of the dead have an expression of fierce energy upon their faces, and their last act is expressed as well as words could express it by the expression of the face and the attitude of the arms. In one the teeth are clenched, and the right arm thrown forward as if striking at something; in others both arms are thrown forward in a swimming attitude and have so stiffened.

In many cases the living have died in their beds, without leaving any sign to show that the water had waked them, or that they had consciously passed from the sleep of life to the long, long sleep of death. Several of those found have been as much killed as drowned, for one has a broken arm and another has a broken leg, and some are so bruised and mangled as to indicate that they had first been crushed under the wreck of their houses and then washed out when the torrent imparted motion to the wreck, or else that they had been caught between drifting trees and beams.

The number of dead yet known does not exceed one hundred and eighty.

[From the Sheffield Telegraph, March 15th.]

Up to half past one o'clock only about half a dozen more bodies were found. About sixty more persons are inquired for.

Crazy Speculations in New York.

The speculation in real estate the past year has been astonishing. Prices have reached a figure that it is impossible for them to maintain. A broker in this city in 1863 hired a house on Fifth Avenue, and took a lease at $3,000. This was considered a high price for it. In January last he underlet the house at the rate of $8,500 a year, semi-annually in advance. He is now traveling in Europe on the gain. A house that was sold last November for $30,000, was re-sold in February for $50,000, and the owner is grumbling over the loss of $10,000 on the sale, as he has since found a man who would have given him $60,000 for it. Men have been sold out of house and home by asking what they supposed to be an exorbitant price for their property and finding themselves suddenly taken up. One man offered a house that cost him $16,000 for $25,000. His offer was immediately taken. When the papers were drawn they were made out to a third party, to whom the second party had sold at an advance of $10,000. A gentleman, formerly Mayor of the city, who lived in an elegant residence in sumptuous style, was visited one day by two ladies, who asked permission to look at his house, stating that the next house was for sale, but the occupants would not allow them to visit it. His Honor courteously informed them that the houses in that block were exactly alike, and they might examine his house as fully as they pleased. On leaving, one of the ladies said to him: "I suppose you would not sell your house?" "Oh yes," said his Honor, "I would sell anything but my wife and children."

That afternoon he received a note from a leading real estate house, asking him if he would sell his house for thirty thousand dollars. The offer was taken at once. The papers were passed, and the money paid that night. The next day it was sold for $40,500. Two or three things in this transaction made his Honor a little unquiet. He offered his house for $10,000 less than his next door neighbor asked.

He had to abandon his comfortable and luxurious home instantly. He was literally turned into the street. Somebody made $10,000 out of him. Getting a fashionable residence at any price was out of the question. Nothing remained for him but the over-crowded Fifth Avenue hotel. He is now with his family in the attic story waiting for something to turn up.—*Cor. Boston Journal.*

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WHY SUFFER PAIN IN THE
Extraction of your Teeth,
when you can have them extracted without any
AT THE DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 278 Penn street,
by a perfectly safe and pleasant process.
Call and examine those beautiful specimens of
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
and you will be convinced that they are superior to any made in the city.
A full set on Vulcanite, plain teeth, $5.
A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful gums, and the plate highly polished, for from $10 to $12.
Partial and full sets on Gold and Silver, at proportionate rates.
OLD GOLD PLATES purchased at their FULL value.
Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.
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SEWING MACHINES,
WHEELER & WILSON'S
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SEWING MACHINES.
THE CHEAPEST SIMPLEST AND BEST.
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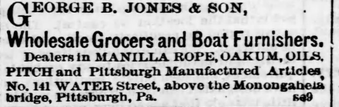
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I will remove to
No. 51 Fifth street.
at present occupied by J. M. Hoffman & Bro., And will be prepared to give the public general satisfaction, with a well selected stock of PHILOSOPHICAL and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, and a large supply of OPTICAL GOODS, with a fine assortment of RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which are warranted to strengthen and improve the SIGHT. Made and sold only by
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Remember the number, 51, 51, 51 Fifth street, after the 1st of April and do not be imposed upon by others. mar2

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 2nd st., near Smithfield,
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BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,
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J. BOOBYER, Jr.,
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READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
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CHAS. G. SAUTTER,
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Oil, Whisky, Ale and Pork Barrels.
Cooperage on Perry street, above Chestnut, opposite Straub's Brewery, Allegheny city.
All orders addressed to Box 350, Allegheny P. O., will receive prompt attention. [no2:6m

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.
J. REICHENBACH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Patent Artificial Arms and Legs.
The lightest leg known weighs 4¼ pounds,—mine is reduced to 2½ pounds.
I have always on hand a stock of
TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS
and all articles in my line.
Those in need of such articles should not forget to call at
No. 58 Fourth street,
se21:1y PITTSBURGH.

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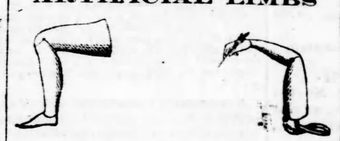
Of all descriptions. The best and cheapest to be had at
C. LEGAR'S,
96 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
Persons who are compelled to use articles of this description would do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.
mh16:3m

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Also, all kinds of
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Machines for Deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired.
Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT.
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Vials, Bottles and Window Glass,
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DEMIJOHNS & MINERAL WATER BOTTLES
Warehouses, No. 104 SECOND, and 133 and FIRST streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
FLINT GLASS WARE,
Of all desciptions, Pressed, Cut and Plain!
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TOILET WARE,
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COOKING STOVES,
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FIRE IRONS, COAL VASES,
FANCY COAL RODS,
BIRD CAGES, &c.
And HOVEY'S PATENT HAME TUG.
oc17

RESTAURANTS.
PETER WILBERT'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photoaraphs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
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Single copy.....3 cents.
Mail subscribers (311 issues).....$3.00
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Payable in advance.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Way to Spend the Money.

All cities are not like New York. Nevertheless, as experience has shown, as she leads so others will follow. We take some satisfaction in believing that, in some important respects, Pittsburgh as yet is a long distance behind in the race to imitate her example. In others, she may well strive to immitate her more closely; for, with all her follies, she is a great teacher in many things that indicate an advanced stage of civilization and improvement. To imitate these, however, it is not necessary to copy her extravagances, not to say her vices. There, a man builds a marble stable on the rear of his lot at a cost of eighty thousand dollars, and fits up a private theater over it. Another pays eight thousand dollars for a pair of horses to drive on the road for his pleasure; and many give from fifteen hundred to three thousand dollars for the same object. Another provides a dinner for a dozen friends—rejecting the old superstition of the unlucky thirteenth—and this simple dinner costs one thousand dollars. A children's party is given in an up-town house, where every child is clad entirely in dresses imported from Paris. An American citizen purchases a house for over one hundred thousand dollars, and tears it down to rebuild upon its site one yet more costly.

Without running much risk of being accused of unseemly self-complacency, we may say, that for extravagances like these, Pittsburgh is not a competitor; and a record is made of them only that it may be pointed to as showing how money is expended, and as offering an admonition which, in times like these, any community may take notice of.

The almost universal result of the sudden acquisition of wealth is extravagances like those we have alluded to. The reasonable and among the most beneficial ways to use wealth is on objects calculated to promote the social, the intellectual and the religious condition of the community. Instead of building a palace for himself at a cost of a quarter or half million, a man might build dwellings so much needed by people in moderate circumstances, and thus make himself a benefactor and add to the active wealth of community.

The man of wealth can easily make himself felt in elevating the standard of public taste. We do not oppose liberal or even costly dwellings, for they are among the types of refined taste and improvement, and go hand in hand with true civilization; it is the squandering of money in the manner we have pointed out, that is an offense against all these, that threatens evil to the grand principles of true life, and corrupts manhood.

The country—the North—and all parts of it, has grown rich. How to use the wealth so suddenly acquired, is a question that does not belong solely to the possessors of great wealth. We propose no agrarian idea of division of property; we speak only for the good which may be conferred on the public at large. A capitalist, in the East, has recently proposed to use or invest a certain large sum, so as to enable persons of moderate means to build homes for themselves and their families, by the judicious expenditure of small sums annually saved from their earnings. The plan proposed was simple and practicable, and it looked directly to results from the co-operation of capital with industry and economy.

This is one way to confer benefits on the community in the legitimate use of capital. In this, as in most other things, where there is the will, there is a way. It is, therefore, the *disposition* that need be cultivated; and it is to be hoped that we shall not wait long before we witness a manifestation of it arising from the kind of reflection of which the times are so provocative.

While Mr. Harding, from Kentucky, was assailing the Administration in the House of Representatives, the rebel Gen. Forrest was burning and plundering Paducah. The difference between the two is, that Mr. Harding's loyalty is conditional, while the disloyalty of Forrest is unconditional. Jeff. Davis will read the speeches of the one with about the same satisfaction that he hears of the exploits of the other. Both make about to the same end. The line of distinction between Forrest and the Copperheads is more in theory than fact. If the real feelings of the Copperheads of the North could be known, how many of them would be found not to secretly rejoice over Forrest's raid? Some of them scarcely disguise their feelings.

There is considerable talk in Congressional circles respecting the extraordinary rise in the premium on coin. The highest point of last year is nearly reached, and there are croakers who predict that unless something is done to arrest the evident tendency of things that gold will stand at 200 before the first of June. The friends of the Secretary of the Treasury seem to be confident that coin has reached its highest point, or nearly so, and that ere long it will begin to decline. Mr. Chase's movements are shrouded in secrecy. An intimate friend of his was questioning him a day or two since upon some incidental point connected with the sale of gold, and he made the following reply: "If your friends ask you anything upon this subject, *tell them you know nothing about it.*" One man at least was answered by this reply.

The iron-clad battery Tecumseh made her final trial trip Monday, in New York Bay, and at five o'clock in the evening returned to the Navy Yard to be delivered over to Admiral Paulding for the service. A number of prominent naval officers were on board. Some English officers applied for permission to witness the experiments, but in the absence of authority from Washington the request was not complied with. The highest speed attained was over nine and a half knots an hour. The contract requires ten knots, which it is understood can be made. Her guns worked satisfactorily.

Gen. Grant has begun his work in the army by establishing his headquarters eight or ten miles nearer the enemy than General Meade has ever done. He will soon be back here again, certainly by Saturday. He will be at the War Department as often as once every week till he leads the army into battle.

Representative Grennell, of Iowa, has been appointed a member of the Committee on territories, and Representative Beaman of Michigan, a member of the Committee for the District of Columbia in place of Representative Lovejoy deceased.

The London correspondent of the New York *Commercial* states that Arch Duke Maximillian, on being applied to for an audience with the rebel Slidell, assented, provided Napoleon was willing, but Napoleon flatly refused to sanction the audience, consequently Slidell did not gain it.

General Intelligence.

Mr. Foot, from the Senate Committee on Pensions, reported a bill as follows: That there shall be paid, over and above the compensation now allowed by law, to every pension agent disbursing $50,000 annually, not exceeding $500 a year for clerk hire, rent, and other office expenses; and to every agent disbursing over $100,000, not exceeding $750 per annum; and for every $50,000 additional, not exceeding $250 per annum for the purpose aforesaid; provided, that in no case shall the compensation of any agent exceed $3,500.

Among the pall-bearers at the funeral of the late Hon. Owen Lovejoy was Wm. Davis, a colored man, and formerly a slave.

A Boston paper suggests the organization of "a grand Loyal Ladies' League, composed of women who are willing to pledge themselves to maintain, while this war lasts, a decent economy in their attire." In connection with this, it is interesting to know that the Merrimack Print Works are about to resume operations, so that calico will once more be cheaper than delaines. These print-works have been closed nearly two years.

A Western paper notices a curious specimen of the handiwork of a Southern lady—a pair of knit pantaloons in crochet work. The work was firmly and neatly done, and the maker was Mrs. W. H. Mackie, of Columbia, Arkansas. During the blockade in that region, her husband needed a pair of pantaloons, and as there was no cloth to be had, she took her crochet needle, and with plenty of homespun yarn got up an article equal to anything a merchant tailor could turn out—handsome in appearance, and good for "three years or the war."

A Milwaukie banker, for lack of something better to do, has amused a leisure day or two with sundry arithmetical calculations concerning a national debt of four thousand millions—from which it appears that if our obligations should ever reach that respectable number of dollars, the column of dollars would be five thousand five hundred and seventy and two-fifth miles in height; that it would take one hundred and thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine teams to carry the silver, allowing one ton to each; and that the length of the line of teams would be three hundred and ninety-four miles.

The New Brunswick papers are loudly lamenting the increasing emigration of young men from that province to the United States.

Cassius M. Clay's daughter, down in Kentucky, is a good shot. She shot a guerrilla's cap off when he tried to steal Cassius' best horse, and frightened him so that he forgot to steal.

A company of Boston capitalists are erecting buildings in South Boston, for the extensive manufacture of plate glass, a comparatively new business in this country. The sand to be used in the manufacture is to be brought from Berkshire county, and four hundred workmen are expected over from England in a few days.

A serious disturbance is reported to have occurred at Mattoon, Coles county, Ill., between a portion of Col. Marshall's 50th Illinois regiment and the copperheads of that place, in which the Colonel was shot and severely wounded, as well as Major York and several other persons, officers and privates. The Surgeon of the regiment was killed. A strong force went to Charleston, (twelve miles distant,) and reports state that after a spirited resistance from the copperheads in which several of the latter were shot, they captured most of the ringleaders.

We will hear before long, probably, that our forces, naval and military, have reached Shreveport, two hundred and thirty miles up Red River, and perhaps of a battle. That place captured, it will no doubt be made Gen. Banks' base of supplies, and he will proceed to free Texas from rebel occupation.

A general congress of Freemasons of all countries is to shortly assemble at Leipsic.

Late News Items.

The *Commercial's* dispatch states that considerable difference exists in the Ways and Means Committee, on taxing leaf tobacco. Also that great exertions are being made to postpone the meeting of the Republican Convention from May till September, and to change from Baltimore to Cincinnati.

It is asserted that the Committee on Foreign Relations will soon report the French Spoliation Bill, with provisions for auditing and paying the claims.

The War Department refuses to grant passes for visitors to the Army of the Potomac.

The House Naval Committee have agreed to leave on Tuesday next for St. Louis.

Personal.

The employing printers of Chicago advanced the wages of their employees *twenty-five* per cent. They are giving fifty cents per 1000 ems.

Clark Mills, Esq., has taken casts of the heads of the Indian Chiefs now in Washington.

Frank Wood, a well-known dramatist and writer for the New York press, died at Haverstraw, on Saturday last, of consumption. For some time past he was the night editor of the *Journal of Commerce*. He was likewise the dramatic critic of Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times*, and an occasional contributor to the *Leader* and the *Round Table*.

Letter from Gov. Curtin to the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee.

Pennsylvania Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, Pa., March 18, 1864.

Dear Sir: Although I have not been insensible to the active benevolence of the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, since the commencement of the rebellion, returning veterans have said so much in gratitude for your kindness and good works, that I beg leave to express my thanks to you, personally and officially, and, through you, to the members of your association.

In offering you this unasked tribute of gratitude, I know well I cannot add to the reward you all have, in the conscious feeling that you have done your duty to your brave countrymen, and deserve the approbation of God on your sacred work.

To vindicate our Government, we must contribute more treasure, sacrifice more precious lives, and exercise the full measure of Christian charity; and for the accomplishment of the great end for which this people now struggle, we should all be united in a common brotherhood.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. Curtin.

W. P. Weyman, President of Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee.

Homes for Newsboys.

There should be in all large cities Homes for Newsboys. There is no class of our community that has suffered greater neglect in the past, than the newsboys. It may be said of the most of them, with much truth, that they are *without homes*, and actually live and sleep in the streets. Active and enterprising in their habits, they may frequently be found at night stowed away in some obscure corner of the "press-room" of the morning newspaper, waiting to secure their papers, and be the "first on the street" in the morning. Turned out of these quarters, they seek a few hours' rest in the passage ways leading to the different offices of the building, and, meeting with a similar reception here, they finally take up with some neighboring door-step, or haunt the alley-ways of the neighborhood. Exposed to all sorts of weather, and neglecting every precaution to secure cleanliness of body, they frequently become infected with disease, and it is thus that they are refused shelter on all sides.

Hence in many of the eastern cities charitable ladies and gentlemen, with a view to the improvement of the moral as well as physical condition of this class of unfortunates, have established Homes, where lodging and food are provided, and in some instances instructions.

The Cotton Trade at Matamoras.

The cotton trade at Matamoras is represented by the Charleston papers as of growing importance. The large English houses in Liverpool and Manchester have now commenced to send their ships with supercargoes to Matamoras, where they discharge their cargoes and await their cotton, which is brought in the following way. A clerk or supercargo leaves England two or three months before the ship, and goes on horseback to Eagle Pass, and from there to San Antonio, Texas. In San Antonio or another place in Texas, he buys the cotton, engages the mules and trains, and the cotton starts for Mexico. Mule trains arrive commonly in from thirty to thirty-five days. Cotton is between five and six cent per pound in Texas, but fifty per cent. has to be paid as extra tax to the Confederate States Goverment. The Confederate Government supports the trade in every way, but a train is allowed to go on the road below Loredo, for fear it might fall into the hands of Northern troops. With all expenses, a pound of cotton in Matamoras comes to twenty-one or twenty-five cents, but is worth in the place thirty-five cents. Since January, 1863, about eighty or eighty-five thousand bales of cotton have been shipped from here.

A pound of cotton sent to Liverpool, after being passed, shipped, and every expense paid, will cost thirty-six to forty cents.

A Novel Chorus of Anvils and Artillery.

At New Orleans, on the 4th of March, at the inauguration of the new Governor of the free State of Louisiana the music probably surpassed in noise at least, anything previously attempted. It was arranged and conducted by Mr. P. S. Gilmore, of Boston. The voices of eight thousand school children were accompanied by the strains of several military bands, and the chorus was swelled by the beating of fifty anvils, by the ringing of all the bells in the city, and by fifty pieces of artillery. The cannon were fired simultaneously by one electric wire, the ends of which were brought to Mr. Gilmore's table and the times or ringing the bells were controlled by connecting a wire from the table with the telegraph of the Fire Department. It is said that this bold and novel experiment was entirely successful, and that the blending of tremendous sounds was impressive beyond description.

Full-Growth.

The boy of yesterday, realizing that to-day he is a man, seriously considers his manners and habits, with a view to putting off childish things and appearing before his fellow men as an equal. Old things are passed away. He accounts himself no longer an unrecognized cypher, but takes his place as an important unit in that column which forms the solid community. Without him, he feels, the sum would be incomplete. The weight of new born responsibilities spreads a gravity over the early days of his manhood, contrasting sometimes ludicrously with the recent hilarity of boyhood. But all this tends rightly. Experience provides a proper balance, and he is soon a man indeed,—a right arm maybe of society. He who in no sense feels his own importance will never be *felt* in a community. If this boy-man has a proper sense of his new station and a right degree of ambition to fill that station as it ought to be filled, he loses no time in making the needful changes to adapt himself to larger circumstances. An enlarged scale requires enlarged proportions. He dresses, walks, talks, thinks, looks, and acts like one who has something to do—leaves off trifling and small game of every kind—looks at *recognized men*, and deports himself similarly. He succeeds! It takes a little time, in proportion to the spirit in the matter, but soon he comes up to the standard. He has *weight* and his absence would make a perceptible difference.

We might offer the foregoing simply as a hint to individual youth, and so far let it serve whatever purpose it may; but our aim in chief is to apply it to this community. A boy or a town will grow in some respects whether either wills or not. The boy will become a man in years, and his muscles will harden by mere lapse of time. Natural advantages will appeal to the dullest sense, and that old firm of "Capital and Labor," with *local adaptation* as a special partner, will soon establish a branch house wherever two rivers come together and form a third and greater highway, with natural wealth heaped up into mountains at the junction.

Pittsburgh has grown! Grown wonderfully. We are astonished sometimes, who live here and see it, and any observing stranger experiences an eye-opener that lives in his recollection about us. Yet, let us remark here, that Pittsburgh is not known either widely or correctly. How could it be expected, with a recent census representing Pittsburgh as a small sized flat-iron for shape and size, with some 49,000 for a population. How long will we suffer this libel—this miserable carricature! People within 300 miles of us, in some instances, know no better. It would be appropriate if we could startle their seven senses with a report from our large guns. An old book says, "a prophet is not without honor, &c."—Recently, shrewd men crossed the Atlantic to see that single achievement—a 20-inch gun, while there are people in adjacent States who scarcely know where Pittsburgh is. How shall we correct this? Answer: Let a purpose pervade this community that no more delay shall be made in consolidating some dozen of now petty corporations, having but imaginary dividing lines, into *one*, and in ninety days thereafter publish a true census of Pittsburgh. If there is anything in this that could not be brought about, by a little spirit, inside of a year, we would like to know it.

We set out, more particularly, however, to point out wherein Pittsburgh has *not* developed as a city. Wherever make-wealth has shown advantages and offered inducements, there we have gone forward. This progress has necessarily more or less strengthened many sinews connected directly and indirectly with the developed portions, but on the other hand, some parts of the body remain puny. To drop figure, we are as a community disproportionately small in a great many things, and we need to wake up to the fact. To particularize:

We have a police force scarcely adequate for one ward of the city. The recent uniforming of the officers, noticed in the papers, (a good move in itself, and a decided step forward,) makes the deficiency more apparent. A uniformed policeman will be a novelty to hundreds a month hence.

A large body of police should not be supported simply on the score of city dignity, and yet it is worth considering in connection with more weighty reasons. A fine corps of well disciplined, uniformed officers would *pay*, even if they had nothing much to do but look about them and keep their buttons bright.

But we have *need* of them. Wherever the people gather together in crowds, on the corners of the streets, along thoroughfares, at places of amusement, in the market houses, at the railway stations and steamboat landings—officers should be on duty, to protect the weak from insult, as well as to prevent crime or arrest offenders.

The unfrequented portions of the city should not be neglected in this respect, but to the extent of corporate limits vigilant officers should patrol their beats. A hundred such officers would not be too many for our present population.

Another city matter claims notice here. Our miserably paved streets and crossings. Is there another city in the land where every street in it that is paved at all, is laid with huge, irregular boulders? Not a single decent drive in all our limits. But what shall we say of the *crossings!* Private firms have in a few instances laid flags to their doors, but beyond this there is not a single instance of a crossing worthy the name. Of all places, Pittsburgh should provide liberally in this respect. Our mud is so utterly filthy that pedestrians have a right to demand proper and frequent crossing places.

Up to this writing, no enlarged scheme for erecting a hall of city government has been broached. The public machinery is operated in rented rooms, wholly inadequate, and altogether beneath the dignity of such a place as this. With regard to these corporate insufficiencies, we believe the people are willing to bear the expense of a more liberal government. We don't want to appear meanly among American cities. Where are the ideas and the influence capable of inaugurating reform?

Some eighteen or twenty years ago our sole, single public library was founded. Its circumstances in 1861 are a serious discredit to the community. Located in a single rented room, large enough for a debating society, its few hundred members keep it alive, with the aid of a course of lectures in a season. Meanwhile many thousands of thinking, reading mechanics, and others, have settled here, who ought to be drawing intellectual sustenance from public fountains of this character. But they never will, until the provision is adequate and of moderate cost. A charter is already granted for a Library Hall, but the project hangs. We conceive that no enterprise would pay better here than a speedy execution of this design. Let it be liberally as well as promptly begun.

It is acknowledged that Pittsburgh possesses a high grade of musical taste. The best professional musicians who perform here—and the choicest of them are sure of handsome support here—have given testimony on this point. For the credit of the city abroad, as well as more liberal accommodations for ourselves, an appropriate edifice should be erected and dedicated to this crowning art. We are behind also in recognizing properly and encouraging a twin-sister of the last—the art of Painting. We reflect with no inconsiderable pride upon the number and skill of our resident artists. Their studios are scattered over the city, in obscure rooms, and but few citizens know where to find them. We could not do a nobler work for the city and our artists than to provide a studio building, ample and adapted to the requirements of the art. Under the influences of these refining agents—Music and Painting—by simply fostering the genius that we happily possess, Pittsburg might be lovely, even in her weeds.

We love amusement too. What show visits us not? We are, perhaps, well enough off in fair sized rooms for miscellaneous exhibitions, but we must acknowledge our shortcomings in accommodations for the Drama. It will be admitted by all, we think, that the Drama will be represented on some scale in every city. The question then is simply whether we will have it respectably or shabbily done. To have it in the only form in which it can be elevating and high-toned, we must first have a creditable house to put it in. A handsome, spacious Theatre would mark wholesome progress in our growth as a city. Let this fact be considered in regard to our requirements for public halls and buildings. A vital feature in every such project is that the location be central. The *focus* of this region is peculiarly small, and cannot be enlarged. We can extend our lines of tenements and manufactories to any probable requirement, but such public institutions as we have designated can be nowhere but within the little triangle that has so long passed for Pittsburgh. Even within that limited space we must narrow down to some fifty acres of available boundaries for the location of any one of these enterprises, and some of them must be just in the heart of the settlement, if anywhere at all. Now what have we left to choose from? These things should have been thought of many years ago, and locations reserved for the present period of ability to erect the structures. But unless we abandon the idea of such things altogether, it is evident that further delay is the very opposite of wisdom. If not done quickly, the day for them will be past beyond recall.

We have said that Pittsburgh is great in some respects. But we find that particular excellencies make general deficiencies the more apparent. We have not advanced our front too rapidly, but we should bring up our rear in time. A city that produces more iron, more steel, more coal, than any other out of Europe, and casts with ease the largest cannon in the world, should not at the same time be remarkable for disproportionate development in other things. Real economy forbids it.

DIED:

MARSHALL—On Wednesday, March 30th, LILLIE NEFF, daughter of James and Matilda Marshall, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 28 South Commons, Allegheny city, at two o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place; containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS,
No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or
mh31:1m E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT.—A nice office with front entrance on the secnd floor of No. 211 Liberty Street. Storage can also be had if desired. Enquire of R. H. KING.
mh31

JOHN McCLAREN,
ATTORNEY,
Office No. 74, Grant Street,
(One Door Below Diamond Street,)
mh31-1w PITTSBURGH, PA.

GROCERIES.—
120 hhds. N. O. Sugar, prime and choice;
20 " P. R. do.;
40 " Cuba do.;
225 bbls. Syrup, assorted brands;
100 " N. O. Molasses, new crop;
50 " " " old do.;
125 bags prime Rio Coffee;
150 bbls. hard and soft Refined Sugars;
75 half chests Y. H. Teas;
50 " " Oolong Teas;
3 5 boxes Tobacco, 5's, 10's and Navy;
800 packages Mackerel, bbls. and h. bbls.
225 " " Lake Herring;
40 bags Rice;
50 boxes Babbitt's Soap. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
mh31 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

GREAT SALE
AT
J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
59 Market street,
Of Silks,
Shawls,
Cloaks,
Dress Goods.
mh31

SPRING BALMORL SKIRTS
At $2.75, $3.00 and $3.50.
QUAKER HOOP SKIRTS
from 75c. to $1.50.
GOOD SHIRTING MUSLINS,
18¾ and 25 cents.
MARSEILLES AND TOILET QUILTS;
LINEN TABLE COVERS;
TOWELS AND NAPKINS.
FRUIT NAPKINS, $1.50 cts. per dozen.
MARSEILLES TABLE COVERS,
in Pink, Blue and White,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
mh31

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—TWO BOYS, about 17 years of age, to learn the BAKING TRADE. Apply at No. 81 Liberty street. (mh30) J. W. HANNAH.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

DIRECTORY OF 1864-5,
OF
PITTSBURGH and ALLEGHENY CITIES,
and vicinity.

The *Ninth Volume* of the Annual Series of Directories of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities, and vicinity, will be issued
ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST OF JUNE,
and will be published in even better style than that of last year, which the publisher has no hesitation in saying, was, in the execution of all its details, superior to any printed in the United States.
The list of names will embrace the residents of
PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITIES,
the Boroughs of
Manchester, South Pittsburgh,
Duquesne, Monongahela,
Lawrenceville, Sligo,
East Birmingham, West Pittsburgh,
Birmingham, Sharpsburg,
AND THE VILLAGES OF
East Liberty, Mt. Washington,
Oakland, Temperanceville.
PITT and COLLINS TOWNSHIPS, and those parts of the townships of
Peebles, Reserve,
St. Clair, Chartiers,
McClure, &c., &c.,
Adjoining the City and Borough lines from EAST LIBERTY TO WOODS RUN.
The Advertising Department will be printed in a beautiful and attractive form, *in a style altogether new*, rendering business cards unusually attractive.
As in previous years, the publisher will distribute, at his own expense, free copies to from one to two hundred Hotels in the
VARIOUS WESTERN and EASTERN CITIES and TOWNS,
rendering, from the peculiarly attractive style in which the advertisements will be printed, *very noticeable*, over a wide extent of country, the cards of such of our business men as may be inserted.
The canvassers will commence taking the names of residents on Monday, April the 4th, and the publisher would here request that the inmates of each household, who may answer the enquiries of a canvasser, will furnish the name of every male adult resident with the family, also of any widow and of any woman carrying on business on her own account, to the end that the Directory may when compiled be as perfect as possible.
Each canvasser will be provided with a book on which to take orders for copies or advertisements.
Conscious that each succeeding year he has endeavored to render the Directory not only useful to the citizens, but more creditable to the city and advantageous as a medium of advertising, the publisher would ask that a liberal patronage both of subscriptions for copies and of advertising be extended this year to the publication. GEO. H. THURSTON,
mh30 Publisher.

ROBERT ARTHURS.....JOHN W. RIDDELL.
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
SOLICITORS FOR
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES,
ARREARS OF PAY,
AND ALL
Military Claims,
OFFICE.....No. 135 FOURTH street,
mh3:3m-e-o-d PITTSBURGH, PA.

250 PIGS SOFT GALENA LEAD, in store and for sale by ALEXANDER GORDON,
mh28:1w 121 Second street.

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
Attorneys-at-Law
AND SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS,
No. 80 Grant street, 3 doors from corner of Fifth street. dec10

MEDICAL CARD,
F. X. DeROLETTE, M. D.
From the Medical Faculty of Paris, France, Intern (Resident Physician) of
HOTEL DIEU, CHARITY HOSPITALS, &
DATE OF DIPLOMA, 1828.
The following specialities attended:
1st. Diseases of the respiratory organs, as Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.
2d. Diseases peculiar to Ladies, result of debility, nervousness, neuralgia and sick headache, (hemieranis) attended with complete success, &c.
3d. Diseases peculiar to old and young men.
OFFICE 81 GRANT ST., St. Nicholas Building.
se7

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE MECHANICS, MINERS AND WORKINGMEN OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WEST VIRGINIA AND OHIO: I am directed by the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Fair, for the sick and wounded of our Army and Navy, to ask you to give the proceeds of one day's labor, in your ordinary avocations, to this Fair; and the appeal is made in the confident hope of a generous response. One day's work in the year will not be hard for each man to give, and yet the aggregate sum produced will be a splendid testimonial of your sympathy with the noble soldiers of the Union, who are so freely giving every day, and their lives for the glorious cause.
None but those who have seen the operations of the United States Sanitary Commission on the field and in the hospital, can tell how great the benefit it works out for the soldiers; and even the soldiers themselves, while their lives are being saved by the Commission often do not know whence the aid comes.
If any one supposes that the workingman or the poor man has any less real stake in this struggle for liberty and union than the manufacturer, merchant or land owner, he is in error.
The poor men or his sons may become rich, the rich man and his sons may become poor; whether rich or poor, the blessings of the Free Institutions watered in their planting by the blood of Revolutionary martyrs, and cultivated to their present perfection by the wisest statesmen of the Republic, belong to all; and for ourselves and our posterity "*must and shall be preserved.*" Some of us must fight—others must work—and among all the modes by which we who are at home can labor for the holy cause, there is none more effective than to aid the sick and wounded soldiers. Every life saved, is a man given to his country, and leaves one man at home, who would otherwise be needed to fill his place.
Every gift to help the wounded patriot, is a gift to God and the cause of freedom, and He who came to heal the sick and "to proclaim liberty to the captive, and the breaking of chains to them that are bound," promises a reward for the imitation of His works.
God, patriotism, humanity—the holiest and noblest moving springs of human action—call upon us to help the Soldiers of the Union. Let every man respond, and let the noble workmen in iron and coal, to whom our country owes so much of her prosperity, take the lead in the patriotic effort.
It is requested that each mill, foundry, mine, or workshop will appoint its own committee to obtain the subscriptions and see that the sum is paid to N. HOLMES, Treasurer of the Fair, by whom acknowledgments will be made in the newspapers and by letter.
FELIX R. BRUNOT,
Chairman Executive Committee.

GROCERS' MEETING.—The Retail Grocers of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Birmingham and surrounding districts are requested to meet at the MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, Fourth st., Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, April 6th, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed necessary to assist in the approaching Sanitary Fair. JOHN A. RENSHAW.
mh3:1td JAMES MONTOOTH.

COMMITTEE OF THE PRESS.—The following gentlemen, appointed by the Executive Committee of the approaching Sanitary Fair, are requested to meet at the GAZETTE EDITORIAL ROOMS, on SATURDAY, April 2d, at 10½ o'clock, a. m.
Committee of the Press—Charles McKnight, J. Heron Foster, C. D. Brigham, J. P. Barr, Rev. Mr. Allison, Rev. S. H. Nesbit, Rev. Dr. Keogh, J. G. Backofen, Rev. Dr. Kelly, C. F. Bauer, W. Neeb, Rudolf Koenig, J. F. Zoller.
mh31 S. RIDDLE, Chairman.

A LECTURE will be delivered in the First U. P. Church, Diamond, Allegheny, by Rev. J. B. DALES, D. D., of Philadelphia, THIS EVENING. Subject: "Glimpses of Travel, Eight Months in the East." For the benefit of the Third Ward Mission Sabbath School. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at ½ past 7.
mh31:1t

A SPECIAL MEETING of the
SCHOOL BOARD OF PITT TOWNSHIP
was held in the Minersville School House on Tuesday evening, 29th inst., for the purpose of receiving the returns of the election, held in the township on Monday, relative to tax for bounty purposes. The vote showed 126 for and 7 against Tax. On motion it was resolved that bonds be issued, and a committee appointed to have said bonds prepared. Due notice will be given to those holding certificates for money paid for Bounty when the Bonds are ready for distribution. WM. DAVIS, Pres't.
James Cassidy, Sec'y. mh31:1t

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the "Excelsior Rock Oil Company, of Virginia," are hereby notified to call at 177 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and pay the assessments due, on or before the 15th of April next, otherwise the stock of all delinquents will be forfeited. By order of the Directors.
mh31:3t J. M. SNOWDEN, Treas.

PITTS'GH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. Co.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 24th, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENTUM on the income, or Third Mortgage Bonds of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in cash on the 1st day of April next.
mh19:2w W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTS'GH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. Co.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENTUM ON THE INCOME, OR THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS, of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in CASH on the 1st day of April next, at the Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 52 WALL street, NEW YORK, to the persons, or their attorneys, in whose names the Bonds stand registered on the 1st day of March. The Transfer and Register Books of these Bonds, which were closed on the 1st day of March, for the Annual Election, will remain closed until 10 o'clock, a. m., the 2d day of April thereafter.
mh2 W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, Notary Public and Commissioner for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.
Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe12:6m

CANDIDATES.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
mr14:tc.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULTZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wtc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
ja29:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First Ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21:tc

A NEW AND CHOICE SELECTION of
SPRING AND SUMMER
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
for sale at the
NEW BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE, OF
SLATER & SOUTH,
54 MARKET street, second door from Third st.
mh28

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY,
March 28th, 1864.
NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.—Notice is hereby given, that all GAS furnished after the first of April, 1864, will be charged at the rate of ONE DOLLAR AND SIXTY CENTS per thousand cubic feet, nett cash, with the addition of the United States revenue tax.
mh29:4t JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF
Generals of the United States Army;
" " Confederate Army;
Prominent Men and Women;
Actors and Actresses;
Thumb and Wife.
Copies of fine Engravings.
2,500 different subjects, at
PITTOCK'S,
mh25 opposite Postoffice.

T. T. MYLER.....J. C. M'CULLOCH.
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
T. T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Notions, Varieties and Fancy Goods,
No. 62 Wood street, corner of 4th.
Are now receiving their NEW SPRING STOCK, to which they would invite the attention of merchants visiting the city. The stock is unusually large and bought for cash, and will be sold to the trade at the lowest prices.
Orders attended to promptly.
mh24 T. T. MYLER & CO.,

SOLDIERS' & SAILORS' CLAIMS.—For Bounty, Pension, Prize Money, &c.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
No. 144 Fourth street, (2d floor,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Claims for PENSION, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, SUBSISTENCE and PRIZE MONEY. Also, ORDNANCE RETURNS attended to promptly.
fe25

NO. MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and rebolled), in store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.
jan4

FOR SALE OR RENT.

HOUSE WANTED.—With not less than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the *Commercial* counting room.
mh26

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—
2 Lots, 20x90, Congress street, near Pennsylvania avenue.
2 Lots, Penna. avenue, near Congress, 25½x112.
3 do. Forbes street, 25½x122.
2 do. Locust street, 25½x130.
4 do. near Granville street, 24x103,
7 do. in Birmingham,
1 do. in East Liberty. S. S. BRYAN,
mh19 No. 59 Fourth street.

DESIRABLE FLOURING MILL FOR SALE.—Owing to other business matters claiming my undivided attention, I desire to sell my new and valuable FLOURING MILL PROPERTY, situated in Sardis, Monroe county, Ohio.
The building is built substantially of brick, size 40 by 70 feet, contains two sets of Burs, and all the modern improvements and appliances.
Size of Engine, 12 inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke. Two double flued boilers, 20 feet long, 36 inches diameter. The building and machinery are comparatively new. The mill enjoys a good reputation, and steady and profitable patronage is secured.
For terms and other particulars, apply at Sardis, Ohio, to E. HORNBROOK.
mh5:1m

FOR SALE.—A new and elegantly finished two-storied
BRICK DWELLING,
with all the modern improvements, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c. inquire of
ja29 JAMES MILLER, Manchester.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subsc

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.	Arrives.		
Thro Acm'n..	5:50 a m	Balto Exp's....	12:50 p m
Thro Mail.....	2:50 a m	Phila do	1:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss...	4:25 p m	Fast Line.....	1:30 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	1:00 a m
Joh'n Acm'n..	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n...	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn....	6:30 a m	1st Wall stn....	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:55 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:45 p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.		
Fast Line.....	1:45 a m	Chicago Exp...	2:20 a m
Express.....	1:45 p m	Phila, do ...	2:10 p m
Mail Train.....	6:30 a m	Cin'ti do	7:50 p m
All'ce Ac'm....	2:15 p m	Crest'e Mail...	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9: 15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.		
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	10:00 a m
1st M'Keespt.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keespt.	7:00 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2.05 p m
Port Perry....	7:00 a m	Port Perry....	8:30 a m
Braddock's...	4:15 p m	Braddock's...	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	Arrives.		
Mail.....	7:00 a m	Mail.....	7:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	9:35 a m
Accom'n	4:00 p m	Accom'n	8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	Arrives.		
Cin'ti.....	1:45 a m	Mail.....	3:50 p. m.
.....	1:45 p m	Cin. Ex'ss....	8:05 p. m.
Whee'g...	6:20 a m	Do.	2:10 a. m.
Steub'v'l.	3:00 a m	Steub'v. Ac..	10:00 a. m.
Clevl'd...	1:45 a m		
do ...	1:45 p m		

☞The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

SANITARY FAIR BULLETIN.

Headquarters of the Executive Committee, No. 96 Water street, where the Secretary, Wm. D. McGowan, will be found at all times, and the Chairman every afternoon, until the opening of the Fair.

Headquarters of the Ladies' Committe, at the Sanitary Rooms, Burke's Building, Fourth street.

Printing required by the Sub-Committees will be ordered by the Secretary of the Executive Committee.

Circulars and Blanks will be found at the Executive Committee Rooms.

ONE DAY'S LABOR.—It is the purpose of the Committee to appeal to Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia for one day's labor from every man who works. It will be a small sum from each, but the aggregate will be a splendid tribute of regard for the soldiers.

THE Board of Trade and Coal Exchange have kindly offered the use of their rooms, on Fourth street, for Trade meetings and meetings of the sub-committees.

IMPORTANT TO STEAMBOATMEN.—The following correspondence will explain itself:

Mr. F. R. Brunot, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair—SIR: At a meeting of the Steamboatmen held on Monday the 28th it was

Resolved, That this Committee will present to any boat navigating the Ohio and Mississippi rivers or tributaries, and returning the largest subscription to the Steamboat fund of Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, a splendid set of colors made by the loyal ladies of Pittsburgh, and will also present to any boat navigating ether river above Pittsburgh, and returning the largest subscription to said fund a full set of colors; and that we earnestly invite the loyal Steamboatmen of the west to complete for the trophies

Resolved, That respectfully request all loyal papers to publish these resolutions in their river column.

C. GRAY, Chairman S. B. Committee.
W. B. DONALDSON, } Secretaries.
J. B. LIVINGSTON, }

The Pittsburgh Insurance Co., having kindly offered the use of their office to the Steamboat Committee, one or more of their number will be there daily to receive donations to the Steamboat Fund.

Subscribers to the *Commercial* who propose removing on the 1st of April will please leave notice at the counting room of the number and street of their new locations.

Deaths at Camp Copeland.—Two deaths were reported at Camp Copeland Tuesday, as follows: S. C. Dunn, private, Ringold Battery; John A. Miller, private, Sixteenth Cavalry.

Resigned.—Col. Thomas J. Ahl, commander of the 28th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, has resigned his position, assigning therefor circumstances of a private nature.

In the City.—Gov. Bramlette, Ex-Gov. Dixon, and other distinguished citizens of Kentucky, were in the city yesterday, stopping at the Monongahela House. The party left for the West on the morning train.

Death of Capt. Martin.—Captain G. B. U. Martin, of Company H, 28th Pennsylvania regiment, died at Bridgeport, Alabama, on the 24th, from fever. Captain Martin, who was in the 23d year of his age, had recently re-enlisted for three years.

Malicious Mischief.—The Mayor's police yesterday arrested George Thompson, charged with breaking one of the plate-glass windows in Bissell's new building, St. Clair street. The glass was valued at one hundred and seventy-five dollars. Thompson was committed to answer.

Deserters Arrested.—During the month of March up to yesterday, the Provost Marshal's office in this city has captured and returned to their regiments upwards of ninety deserters. Squads of deserters were yesterday evening sent to the armies East and West.

Captured and Sent Back.—A deserter, named John Black, who deserted sometime ago from company D, 139th Pennsylvania volunteers, was arrested yesterday at Camp Copeland. He had re-enlisted as a private in the 11th Penna. Cavalry. Black was sent forward to his regiment yesterday evening.

Sword Presentation.—Major W. B. Neeper, of the 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been presented by a number of the old Duquesne Greys, of which corps he was long a member, with a magnificent sword and sash, as a mark of their esteem for him as a man and soldier. Maj. Neeper has returned to his regiment, from which he has been absent some nine or ten months.

Interesting Lecture.—Rev. J. B. Dales will deliver a lecture this evening in the First U. P. Church, Allegheny, entitled "Glimpses of Travel during Eight Months in the East." The proceeds of the lecture will be for the benefit of the Third Ward Mission Sabbath School. Rev. Dales is an eloquent speaker, and his observations of matters in the East will be depicted in an able and interesting manner.

Extensive alterations in the Monongahela House of this city have been decided upon—indeed already commenced. It would not be proper to speak now in detail of plans which might yet be materially changed as the work progresses, but we are glad to announce that this widely popular Hotel will, during the coming Fall and Summer, be remodeled on the best plans of the age, and rendered equal in style, as it is now in respect to comfort, to the best houses in the country.

To Housekeepers.—We have in stock a full assortment of Linen Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Towels, Napkins, Doyllies Damasks in all widths, Shirtings and Crashes, French Glazed furnitures for spreads, Embroidered curtains in French and Kimbourel work, Nottingham Lace by the set or by the yard, Vestibule lace, Table covers embossed and worked, Piano covers embroidered and embossed, Flannel and Cotton goods of every kind, Sun Shades and Parasols, Cloaks, Shawls, Silks and Dress Goods, at Alex. Bates' No. 21 Fifth street.

The Last Opportunity.—To-day the payment of additional Government bounties to new recruits and veterans will cease, and all persons enlisting hereafter will receive only one hundred dollars Government bounty, with whatever local bounties may be offering. Yesterday local bounties reached as high as three hundred dollars, although numbers of recruits were obtained for two hundred and eighty. The draft ordered for April 15th will certainly take place, unless the quota should be furnished previous to that time.

Sudden Death.—An inquest was held yesterday morning by Alderman Donaldson on the body of a man, named John Davis, who died suddenly at the Lamb Hotel, Penn street, at five o'clock. The deceased was about fifty-five years of age and unmarried. He had been engaged in business in the South, and came to this city on Saturday last on a visit to his friends. He visited a brother in Sharpsburg on Sunday and Monday, and in the evening of the latter day he visited the Lamb Hotel to see a friend. While at the hotel he became unwell, and a physician was called in to see him, when he was found to be sick of bilious cholic. Notwithstanding all the efforts made to relieve him, he died yesterday morning. Alderman Donaldson found on his person $938 in greenbacks, and about the same amount in Confederate money. A verdict of death from natural causes was rendered by the jury.

Ye Old Folks Concert.

Father Sewall's Old Folks will give their first entertainment this evening, at Concert Hall, and a perfect jam is anticipated. This style of concertizing owes its origin, we believe, to a party of amateurs in Lowell, Massachusetts, whose leader was Father Kemp, a prominent boot and shoe dealer of that city. They took a tour of the States, and were eminently successful wherever they went. Other parties sprung up in the East, and they, too, were successful, for the style of the music and the oddity of the performer's costumes were peculiarly attractive. To-night we are to be treated to a concert by amateurs of our own city, all accomplished vocalists, and numbering some thirty ladies and gentlemen.

The programme selected for this evening is replete with good music, prominent among which are many rare old gems of songs. Mr. Eames, a distinguished New England basso, will sing several favorite ballads, while Father Sewall will have the direction of the entertainment. The costumes to be worn by the performers are of the oldest description, and will give a fine idea of the different prevailing styles in the early part of the Eighteenth century. In order to avoid crowding at the door in the evening, the ticket office will be open to-day from 12 m. till 5 p. m.

Rare Scene in Court.—Yesterday afternoon, while Judge Sterrett was charging the jury in an assault and battery case, a similar offense was perpetrated by an officer of the Court on a member of the bar, for disrespectful language used by the latter toward the former. When the transaction was brought to the notice of the Court, Judge Sterritt dismissed it with the remark that he would investigate it hereafter, should it be deemed of sufficient importance.

Criminal Court Proceedings.

Before Judge Sterritt and Associate Brown, the following cases were disposed of yesterday: Michael Shaeffer was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, and the prosecutrix, Elizabeth Meeds, ordered to pay the costs. John Rodgers was acquitted of a charge of selling liquor without license, and John Barry ordered to pay the costs. Peter Simons was convicted of assault and battery, and sentenced to pay a nominal fine and costs. John Lofinger plead guilty to assault and battery, and was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs. Michael Glennon, late a ward constable, but now in the service, was charged with aggravated assault and battery on John Brunsick, a colored man. It appears that Glennon arrested Brunsick by mistake, and the latter resisting the officer he was beaten and abused. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and sentenced Glennon to pay a fine of fifteen dollars and costs. Charles Hoffman was convicted of adultery, and was sentenced to pay a fine of three hundred dollars, the costs of prosecution, and undergo six months imprisonment in the county jail.

Dreadful Casualty.—Three Men Killed.

Intelligence reached the city yesterday noon, of a distressing accident, which occurred between seven and eight o'clock, at the coal works of Messrs. A. D. Smith & Bro., opposite M'Keesport, by which three men were instantly killed, and two others severely injured. The particulars of the accident, we are informed, are these: The checkman, Mr. John Dunn, was in the act of starting a loaded car from the top of the hill, when the "hitching-plate" broke, and the car was precipitated down the incline with great velocity. On reaching the bottom, it struck the tippleman, Mr. Joseph Will, killing him instantly, and throwing him over the tipple into the barge which they were loading. A laborer, named John Kain, was struck almost at the same moment, and instantly killed The car was broken to pieces, and some of the fragments struck Mr. W. Nicol, managing partner of the works, who was knocked in the river. It is thought that Mr. Nicol was killed by being struck by the fragments. His body was recovered from the river in a short time after the accident. William Forsyle, employed in loading the boat, had one of his legs broken and also dislocated at the hip. William Copeland, also employed about the tipple, was slightly injured.

William Nicol, as before stated, was the managing partner of the firm who own the works, and leaves a wife and family. Mr. Kain also leaves a wife and family. Mr. Will leaves a family of four children, his wife being dead. All of the deceased resided in Mifflin township, and their sudden death has cast a gloom over the neighborhood.

"Fifth Ward Bounty Fund.

The following amounts have been paid in to Thomas Dickson, Treasurer, to March 30th:

Chrstian Roth.....	$ 50	Jacob Buhler.....	$ 10
Peter Roth.....	50	John Rutz.....	50
Conrad Van Buren..	100	Geo Porzel.....	50
John Driscoll	50	Balzer Wise.....	50
Geo Wibmer	50	John Ostermeier..	50
Peter Winter.....	100	Henry Breen.....	50
Philip J Meyer.....	50	Henry Colwes.....	20
Wm D Hamilton.....	50	Emanuel Siedle.....	50
Chas Meyer.....	100	Peter Gelshshelmer.	50
Wm Gray.....	50	Henry Teitze.....	50
Geo Fuchs, tailor.....	50	Thos M'Clelland.....	25
Mark Rodgers.....	50	J C Lange.....	50
John S Pickle	50	J G Lauer.....	50
Nich Shoenberger ...	50	N Rivet.....	50
Wm J Wilson.....	$ 50	George Brown.....	50
J Andreas.....	10	W A Siter.....	50
Henry Teitz.....	50	Nicholas Snyder....	50
J Ahl.....	50	Jas Askin.....	50
Mathias Schwartz..	50	Arsemus Sleige.....	50
Geo Shoenberger ..	50	R L McGowan.....	50
J T Sutton, add'l....	50	Benjamin Lutton...	50
J J Smith.....	25	John Fuilerton.....	50
Thomas Alls.....	20	A S Patterson.....	50
James Allison.....	30	John Wyland.....	50
Jos Rossbok.....	50	V Miller.....	50
Martin Kohlweg.....	50	Daniel Emery.....	25
Fred Kirsh.....	100	Anthony Winger....	50
Henry Conrad.....	50	Jas Whitesides.....	50
Joachim Welser.....	50	S T M'Clelland.....	50
Robt A Colville.....	50	Fred Firebaugh.....	50
Bernard Welman.....	50	Nicholgs Werlie.....	25
George Scott.....	50	Wm Stewart.....	50
Whole amount paid.....			$11,602.

As men are offering in numbers sufficient to fill the quota of the Fifth Ward, all subscribers to the fund are requested to pay in their subscriptions at Dickson's Coal office, No. 569 Liberty street to-day.

THOMAS C. DICKSON, Treas.

Fourth Ward Allegheny City Bounty Fund.

Amount paid into J. C. McPherson, Treasurer:

Newmeyer, Graffac	$50	Geo D Ball, add.....	$25
J D Forest, add.....	20	W O'H Scully, add ..	40
C C Taylor, add.....	30	W W Ward, add.....	50
J S Davidson, add....	25	Hugh Woodside, add	25
Wm Smith, add.....	100	Thos Simpson, add..	25
R B Megraw, add.....	20	F G Bailey jr, add	25
John Ritchie, add.....	20	C Renouf, add.....	20
Wm Zinsmatter, ad.	20	C Corland, add.....	20
Henry Pardick, add.	10	A Schillo, add.....	15
Chas Loeffler, add....	10	Philip Fink, add.....	20
John Ogshel, add....	10	Nicholas Fuch, add..	20
Peter Helfrick, add..	5	Hugh Roney, add....	20
B Fireman, add.....	5	John Dunker.....	10
Alex Postley, add....	25	John Reichter.....	10
Joshua Bolden.....	20	J M'Quiston, add.....	20
Robt Weisbard.....	15	R C Stevenson	25
John Crawford.....	20	Jas Bascom.....	41
Henry Freseman....	10	Rinhart Bock	10
Wm Dalzell.....	25	Joseph Hanneman..	5
V Guckert.....	10	Oregon Lysle, ad....	25
Philip Steicall	15	Wm G Dallas.....	10
Joseph Kunkle	5	O L Good.....	10
Royal Kollock, ad...	20	J H Smither.....	10
P F M'Nally, ad.....	20	John Haslet	5
Bazell Barker, ad....	10	Alex M'Elroy, ad....	10
Henry Nicholls	10	Samuel Stewart, ad.	20
W C Dilks	20	S B Robinson, ad....	25
James Francis, ad....	10	James Jones, ad.....	50

Amount previously reported, $41,072; total, $85,417.

The Block Committees will meet this evening at the house of E. F. A. Faulhaber, Chestnut street, at 7½ o'clock. A full and punctual attendance is requested.

Wilkins Township Bounty Fund.

The following additional subscriptions have been reported:

John Black.....	$100	August Belefeld.....	$ 50
W G Hawkins.....	50	Jno S McKelvey.....	50
J D Hawkins.....	50	Alex W Adams.....	50
W J Lynn.....	50	John Oeterman.....	50
Jno W Adams.....	50	Martin Etter.....	50
Leo Schaffrath.....	50	John Parker.....	50
Henry Meyers.....	25	John Russell.....	50
Wm McCall.....	50	John Zichiegner.....	50
Thos Rothrauff.....	50	W Boughman.....	50
Martin Dowling.....	50	John Kuhns.....	50
S T Guthrie.....	50	Wm Davidson.....	50
Henry Lane.....	50	D S Elliott.....	50
Dan'l Johnston.....	50	Jno G Boughman....	50
Patrick Cassiday....	50		

Amount previously reported, $8,630; Total, $10,005.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—Yankee Locke had another crowded audience last evening, to witness his performances, and he kept it in a roar of laughter during his appearance on the stage. He will appear this evening in two new characters.

MASONIC HALL.—The Woodruffe Glassblowers continue to manufacture fancy glass pieces at Masonic Hall, and their audiences are highly pleased. The glass steam engine is a great novelty.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATTONY, General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are recommended for public speakers and others, for the relief of colds and to clear the voice. Their efficacy is strongly attested by Congressmen, clergymen, military men and others who use them. As there are many imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY !!

In days of old before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have *reduced* of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common tooth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we knew,
'Tis our determination. At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 PENN STREET, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 97½ DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY CITY, near the New Market House. fe22

20 DAYS SALE OF DRY GOODS, AT 96 MARKET STREET.—The undersigned offers at greatly reduced prices, all of his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, among which will be found Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Dress Goods and Hoop Skirts, at a bargain. Call soon and remember the place.

H. J. LYNCH,
96 Market street, between Fifth street and the Diamond. ja30

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, office: No. 62 Fourth street. Deposits received DAILY, and every SATURDAY EVENING. Interest paid at 6 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES:
ISAAC JONES, President.
Rev. Reed M. Howe, Hon. T. C. Moorhead,
Wm. H. Smith, C. G. Hussey,
W. M. Copeland, Jacob Painter,
Marvel Custer, Nicholas Voegtly,
nol4:3m

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON, ja4

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM HARRISBURG.

TURNPIKE AND PLANK ROADS.

Bill Increasing Pay of Jurors and Witnesses Passed Finally.

School Directors to Take Sites on a Valuation by Viewers

ANGRY DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

&c, &c., &c., &c,

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 30.

The act regulating turnpike and plank roads in Allegheny county was held over on the third reading, to hear from the House.

A bill increasing the pay of jurors and witnesses in Allegheny and Cambria counties passed finally.

A bill authorizing School Directors to take sites for school houses, on a valuation by viewers, also passed.

A bill regulating sidewalks in Allegheny City passed.

Bills Passed Finally.

To incorporate the Masonic Hall Association of Huntingdon County; charter to Town Hall, Clayville, Jefferson county; charter to Clearfield Cemetery Company; supplement to Bedford Railroad Company's bill, relative to Pittsburgh and Buffalo Railroad Company; charter to Erie Passenger Railroad; supplement to Western Pennsylvania Railroad act, relative to roads in Washington county, postponed iudefinitely.

A supplement to the Point bridge also passed.

A supplement to the Lee Coal Company passed.

A supplement to the North American Oil Company passed.

A supplement to authorize the railroad company to tunnel under the church on Wylie street also passed.

A bill to allow the railroad company one year more to take up their track on Liberty street also passed.

A supplement to the Birmingham Passenger Railroad Company, allowing three years to complete their road to Temperanceville, also passed.

The bill to change the canal to Freeport to a railroad passed.

These are all the House bills and have yet to pass the Senate

Bills in place. Mr. Graham requiring the Surveyor General to furnish copies of certain surveys to Allegheny county surveyors.

One repealing the act giving the Agricultural Collige the benefits of land grant.

Mr. Hopkins offered a resolution instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives to vote for the paying of the soldiers in gold, or its equivalent. Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Clymer and Mr. Wallace favored the resolution, and Mr. Johnson, Lowry, Fleming, Champneys and St. Clair opposed it.

The Senate passed the forenoon in an angry political discussion, on paying the soldiers in gold.

FROM CHICAGO.

Serious Disturbance at Matoon, Illinois.

Fight Between Copperheads and Union Citizens.

SEVERAL KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Great Excitement.

CHICAGO, March 30.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from Mattoon, Ill., last night, states that 400 men of the 54th Illinois regiment leave Charleston to-night to attack the rebels, who are said to be 300 strong, under command of Sheriff John S. Chair, entrenched at Golliday Mills, ten miles northeast of Charleston. A portion of the 54th is at Mattoon, that place being threatened from Shelby and Moultrie counties.

Two companies of the Invalid Corps, en route for Springfield, have been stopped at Charleston for garrison duty. Pickets are on all the roads.

In the fight on Monday, four of the 54th and one Union citizen were killed, and Col. Mitchell and two Union citizens wounded. Two Copperheads were killed and several wounded.

ST. LOUIS, March 29

Special to the *Democrat* from Charleston, Coles County, Illinois, says:

The copperheads came into that town to attend Court yesterday, with guns concealed in wagons, and armed with pistols. Some soldiers in the Court House yard were drawn into the affair, and a general fight instantly occurred. The County Sheriff sprang from the Judge's stand and commenced firing his pistol at the Union men. Maj. York, Surgeon of the 54th, was one of the first victims.

The Union men being outnumbered at the Court House, ran to houses and stores for arms, and were fired upon from windows, and ten to twelve wounded.

Col. Mitchell of the 54th regiment was badly wounded. Oliver Sailor killed. Jas. Goodrich, A. M. Hart, T. C. Jeffrey, and several soldiers belonging to the 54th regiment were wounded severely.

The 54th regiment arrived this afternoon and formed on the square. Nelson Wells' men fired the first shot and instantly killed John Cooper. A prisoner was shot while trying to escape.

Colonel Brooks, with a squad of men, went in pursuit of a gang of copperheads about seven miles distant.

Captain Williams has some twenty prominent secesh implicated in the affair under guard at the Court House.

Col. Mitchell had a conference with Hon. O. B. Ficklin and Judge Constable, who seemed very anxious that steps should be taken to prevent another outbreak.

INTERESTING FROM VICKSBURG.

Rumored Capture of 5,000 Prisoners.

Reported Loss of a Gunboat.

Movements of Gen. McPherson.

VICKSBURG, March 29.—Rumors are rife of a fight somewhere on Red river, in which our forces captured five thousand prisoners; but if General Smith has met the enemy at all, it is not reported officially. Another report, which we have some reason to believe, is that a Federal gunboat was destroyed on that river a few days since. Heavy firing has been heard in that direction at Natchez for several days, but what the occasion of it was has not transpired here.

General McPherson, with his personal staff, has gone up the river preparatory to assuming command of the Department of Tennessee. The remainder of his staff will follow soon. General McArthur is the senior Brigadier here and is in command for the time being.

GUNBOATS IN THE WESTERN LAKES.

REPORT OF ENGINEER STUART.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATION.

The President communicated Tuesday the report of Charles B. Stuart, consulting engineers, upon the improvement to pass gunboats from tide water to the Western Lakes. The engineer assumes that upon the connection of those lakes with tide water depend the jurisdiction of our Government—common defence as well as welfare, and that the Mississippi river should likewise be connected with the lakes, urges that the great food producing region uses this chain of lakes for the transit of exports and imports, which is a line of communication at present utterly defenceless leaving the Lake cities to destruction by English gunboats on the declaration of war by England. Inflicting damage to which the last proposed by the improvement, would be utterly insignificant.

He makes various recommendations, and gives as the total estimate for improved gunboats locks for the Erie, Oswego, Champlain, and Cayuga and Seneca Canals, with seven feet of water, $18,000,000, and with eight feet of water, $20,500,000, and the cost of a canal around Niagara Falls, at from ten millions to thirteen millions of dollars.

Military Affairs in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Kentucky Divided into Two Districts.

RAILWAY TRAIN CAPTURED BY GUERRILLAS.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

No Signs of Longstreet.

FIFTY THOUSAND REBELS AT DALTON.

GREAT THINGS THREATENED.

&c., &c., &c.

In pursuance of directions from Gen. Schofield, in accordance with orders from Lieutenant General Grant, Kentucky has been divided into two divisions. The Western district comprises all between the Nashville railroad to Cumberland river, under Gen. Ewing; headquarters on the railroad. The Eastern district comprises all between the Nashville railroad and Big Sandy railroad, under Gen. Hobson; headquarters in the field. The whole is under Gen. Burbridge, whose headquarters at present are in this city. That part of Kentucky West of Cumberland river belongs to the Department of Tennessee.

The express train which left Louisville Monday morning for Lebanon, was captured by ten guerrillas, and the two passenger cars of the train were burned. A guard of seventeen soldiers on the train surrendered without firing a gun. This guard has been ordered to Louisville under arrest.

Federal scouts have proceeded four miles beyond Bulls Gap, and report no signs of Longstreet's forces.

Lieut.-Colonel Robert Vaughan has been appointed Provost Marshal of Louisville, vice Major Fitch.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* says the rebels claim to have 50,000 men at Dalton and its vicinity, and that they will capture Chattanooga and East Tennessee when Longstreet's forces move into Kentucky, which they say he will do forthwith, with 20,000 men.

All the heavy artillery is being removed from Kingston to Altoona.

The rebel Gen. Johnston has restricted his officers, from Major-Generals down, to one horse.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Sheffield Disaster.

ANOTHER CATASTROPHE--FOURTEEN MEN KILLED.

PROGRESS OF THE DENMARK WAR.

THE RUMORED HOLY ALLIANCE.

Commercial Intelligence.

Accounts from Sheffield state that one hundred and seventy-eight bodies have been recovered, but two hundred and fifty-eight persons are returned as dead or missing, and consequently there are eighty bodies which have been washed down the stream and will not be recovered until after the lapse of many days.

On the 10th the pump at Spitwell Ironstone pits, near Chesterfield, England, broke, and before the men could be extricated at least fourteen were drowned. The water has risen for a considerable height up the shaft. The loss of life is believed to be greater than here stated. There were about seventy-one men and boys employed in the pit.

A dispatch from Copenhagen, March 16, says: "All the superior officials and mayors in that portion of Jutland occupied by the allies have been conveyed to headquarters to receive requisitions for supplies intended to be enforced upon the inhabitants.

"The enemy yesterday kept up a heavy fire—one battery was directed against our left, and the ships before Sonderburg. The result was unimportant.

On the 15th instant the Island of Femein was occupied by the Prussians, who were ferried across from Heligenhafan during the stormy weather. The whole Danish force on the Island, consisting of 100 men, together with the commander of a gunboat, were taken prisoners.

A telegram from Stamemund states that there was no Danish blockading squadron in sight, and it was the general opinion that the Danes are unable to effect a continuous blockade of the Prussian ports.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent says: "It is evidently the intention of the sovereigns of Austria and Prussia to occupy eventually Copenhagen, and there they will probably dictate peace.

It is stated that the three Prussian men-of-war which have been at anchor in the harbor at Brest since the commencement of hostilities, have been placed under the command of the Austrian Admiral, in order to operate in concert with the Austrian Squadron. The Prussians completed the erection and armament of their batteries at Gammelmack, on the Wymmingsund, on Saturday night. The Danes immediately opened fire from the intrenchments at Duppel. The Prussian batteries replied in the course of the following day (Sunday.)

The Vienna *Oesterreichische Zeitung* of March 16 publishes a telegram from Berlin, asserted to be derived from an authentic course, which states that Denmark is disposed to accept the armistice and conference propositions on their essential points; but that she is only disposed to accept part of the conditions attached to the armistice.

The Swedish Storthing opened on the 15th. The King announced a bill for an extraordinary credit of 1,500,000 rigsdalers to enable the Government to give material aid to Denmark in certain emergencies.

The King also desired liberty of action for all eventualities, and an authorization to employ the regular army and navy in aid of Denmark, if found necessary.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of March 15th refutes the rumor of a revival of the Holy Alliance having the character of combination of sovereigns to destroy the liberties of the people, or a coalition of Europe against one great power.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, 17th.—The *Times* city article says the idea is prevalent that a reduction of the Bank rate to five per cent. may not be far distant.

Consols 91¼@91⅝ for distant.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central 15½@14½ discount; Erie 67@68.

PARIS, March 16—3 p. m.—The Bourse has been very firm. Rentes closed at 66f. 20c., ex coupon, or 20c higher than yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—Sales of cotton for two days, 24,000 bales, including 8,000 to speculators and importers. The market was buoyant, with an advance on all qualities, closing quiet but steady.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions—The provision market is firm.

Produce—Steady.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1864.

SENATE.—Mr. Wade called up the House bill establishing a territorial government in Montano. Mr. Wilkinson moved to strike out the words "white male inhabitants," and insert "male citizens of the United States, or those who have declared their intention to become such. The morning hour having expired, the bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

The Senate then took up the joint resolution amendatory of the Constitution so as to abolish slavery. Mr. Davis proceeded to address the Senate at length in opposition to the resolution.

HOUSE.—In the House much time was spent in the consideration of a report from the Naval Committee, proposing to refer to the Committee of Claims the settlement of the claim of William Wheeler Hubbell, for the Government use of his Thunderbolt shell, the compensation not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars. The subject was referred to the Committee on Claims.

On Motion of Mr. Yeaman, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the practicability and utility of furnishing, and using as a military necessity, the railroad between Henderson, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee, and report by a bill or otherwise.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the National Bank bill.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 30.

WHEAT—Firm and scarce; sales of Southern White at $1 95.

FLOUR—Has advanced.

CORN—Dull at $1 17@1 18.

WHISKY—Firm; sales of Ohio at $1 03@1 04.

FROM BOSTON.

Stock Report.

BOSTON, March 30.

Central.....	7	French Creek.....	13¾
Franklin.....	51½	Bay State.....	24
Hancock.....	133½	Quincy.....	95
Huron.....	4½	Canada.....	10
Isle Royal.....	28¾	Columbian.....	121½
Minnesota.....	88	Northwestern.....	13¾
Rockland.....	18	Great Western.....	51½
Aztec.....	71¼		

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 1864.

Trade dull on account of the heavy storm.

FLOUR—Dull at $7@7 75 for extra family.

WHEAT—Firm; red $1 68, and small lots of white at $1 80.

CORN—Scarce, in good demand, and advancing; yellow, $1 23.

COFFEE—Buoyant and advancing.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 05, as reported by some dealers.

FROM NEW YORK.

Bank of Commerce to Become a National Bank.

Manufactured Tobacco Not to be Taxed.

NATIONAL BANKS TO BECOME GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

GEN. BURNSIDE AT WASHINGTON, N. C.

Stock Report.

NEW YORK, March 30.—A special to the *Post* dated Washington 30th, says: The Committee of the House, will probably report against allowing the New York Bank of Commerce, to become a National Bank, without complying with all the conditions of the National Banking Law.

There is a statement that unmanufactured tobacco will be taxed 50 cents per pound, but there is no prospects that the Committee will arrive at any such conclusion.

The *Commercial's* Washington special states the Secretary of the Interior has under consideration a proposition, making National Banks Government agents for paying pensions.

The *Commercial* has received a Richmond *Enquirer* of the 25th, which states that official information has been received at the War Department confirming the landing of a large force of the enemy under General Burnside, in Washington, N. C. The recent heavy fall of snow will, it says, stop any movement into the interior for some days.

The sale of 25,000 tons of Scranton coal to-day, realized $7,50 and $8,50 per ton, about twenty cents higher than at February sales.

The following are the sales at this morning's board: Eureka, 2½; Ogima, 7¾; N. S., 1⅝; Ontonogan, 4¼; Hamilton, 9¾; Manhattan, 7¾; Teal Lake, 10½; Central Gold, 13¾; Canada, 10¼; Finch Creek, 2; Flint Steel, 1⅜; Norwich, 9; Sussex, 1¼; Nashua, 1⅝; Hilton, 6¾; Astor, 6¾.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 30, 1864.

State money is active at 6@7; sterling lower and dull at 177½ for first-class bills. Gold dull and lower, opening at 61, declining to 63⅝, and closing quiet at 61@64⅜. Government stocks strong, with a fair demand.

U. S. 6's, '81 coup.	119	Mich Southern.....	118½
5-20's.....	109⅞	Do do guarnt'd.	148
7-30's.....	112¾	Illinois Cen. Scrip	149⅞
U. S

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. A. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

STOCKS.	Par	Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$	50	$ 68
Exchange Bank		50	68½
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk		50	68½
Mechanics' Bank		50	68¾
Allegheny Bank		50	57½
Citizens' Bank		50	61@61½
Iron City Bank		50	68¾
Iron City Trust Co		50	54¾
Manchester Savings Bank		50	49½
Monongahela Bridge			27½
Birmingham Gas Co			31½
Citizens' Insurance Co		50	60
Western Insurance Co		42	53¾
Eureka Insurance Co		50	48
Mang. Insurance Co		32	32½
Allegheny Valley R. R		50	14½
Western Pennsylvania		50	—
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R		50	9¼
do interest bearing			13
Pittsburgh and Steubenville		50	13½
Monongahela Nav. Co		50	47½
Allegheny Insurance Co		25	27½
Peoples Insurance Co		25	28½
Pittsburgh Gas Co		50	86
Mass Mining Co	$		6
Northwestern Mining Co	7	05	13
Great Western "	1	00	4½
Dacotan "			5
Pitts. and Boston "	5	55	100
National "	5	50	31
North Cliff "	2	50	8½
Bay State "	1	25	25¼
Central "	4	35	71
Isle Royal "	16	10	29½
Minnesota "	3	50	86½
Aztec "			7
BONDS.			
Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s	$		80¼
Pittsburgh " 5s			77
Pitts. Municipal 6s			95
Allegh'y Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons			95
Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons			90
Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s			81
A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s			105
Allegh'y Co. Bounty Bonds			90
Allegheny City 4's			67
Pitts. and Steubv			

We learn with pleasure that there is a project on foot for the establishing of a "Brokers' Board" in our city. A suite of rooms have been already engaged in which to hold their meetings, and it is in the hands of parties of energy, means and integrity, who will carry it into successful operation. The Philadelphia *Gazette* speaking of the enterprise, says:

"The people of Pittsburgh have been noted for their intelligence and enterprise ever since the foundation and organization of the city. Though not yet so powerful or so populous as time will render them, they grow with a steady ratio, and instantly and zealously take hold of all those matters which can give additional prosperity. We learn from a private source that they are about establishing a Broker's Board there. There is a large amount of capital in the city and heavy stock interests already. The contemplated plan will give a livelier circulation to the former, and guard and cultivate the latter. There are some stocks which may be, perhaps, more intelligently and immediately called there than here. Others whose home and native climate is with us will increase and improve by such a colonization. At all events, linked to and interested in this flourishing city of the commonwealth as we are, we can but look with gratification upon every evidence of its increasing vigor and prosperity."

—There has been some change in the scarcity of bankable funds. The supply has moderately increased, so that the great inconvenience experienced for the last few days has abated. No especial change in the price of our bank shares from last quotations. Exchange Bank is much inquired for, and when any is offered is readily taken at 68¼. In the low priced Railroad stocks a good deal of interest is awakened. Capitalists seem very confident of an advance. Fifty shares of Allegheny Valley were sold on Tuesday evening at Davis' Sales at an increase of $4.50 from last sales. Pittsburgh and Steubenville is being looked after and considerable disappointment was felt that the shares advertised were withdrawn. Connellsville is also rapidly gaining favor, and we may look for some favorable change in the price of its stock.

—The speculative movements in Philadelphia in low-priced oil and coal mining companies was more rampant than ever. Fulton coal was the favorite on the list, and sold largely at 15¾@16, an advance of 1½; Green Mountain advanced ½; New Creek was steady at 2¼; Big Mountain rose ⅜.

The following were the last quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Fulton	15¾	16
New York and Middle Coald field	18	18½
Big Mountain	11¾	12
Green Mountain	10¼	10½
Penn Mining	11	12
Ætna Mining	19½	20
Mandan	6½	6¾
Margarette	10	10¼
Oil Creek	13	13½
Keystone Oil	2¾	4
Venango Oil	2¾	3
Mineral Oil	7½	7¾
Maple Shade Oil	21	22
M'Clintock Oil	11½	13
Penn Petroleum	4½	5
Tamaqua Coal	6	6¾
Clinton Coal	3¾	4⅝
Irvin Oil	16	18
Perry Oil	9	10½
Girard Mining	7	7¾
Connecticut	1⅞	2
Philadelphia and Boston	4¼	4⅝
Alsace	4¾	4¾
Keystone Zinc	6¾	7

—In reply to a statement in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, that somebody had stolen the plates of the greenbacks, and that no clue had yet been found as to where they are, Mr. Chase states is without any foundation in fact.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, March 31, 1864.

Business was dull, and the weather was horrible, in fact we never experienced more disagreeable weatherto transact business in. The rain and snow that set in early in the morning, continued without intermission till night, leaving the streets and wharfs in a dreadful condition. The demand for leading articles was to a fair extent. Both rivers are rising rapidly, with plenty of water for the largest class of boats to carry out full cargoes. The steamer Tempest left for Louisville with a fair trip. The Charmer, Delaware and Diamond, arrived with large trips. The Silver Cloud, No 2 will leave for St. Louis to-day. The Revenue will cut loose for Cincinnati about noon. The Bertha is loading for Nashville. The Paragon brought up a heavy cargo of various kinds of merchandise. The tow-boats, to the number of twenty, are putting themselves in order. They will depart to-day or to-morrow. The Allegheny boats have all resumed their trips. They have gone on their way rejoicing for the City of Oil. The sales were restricted, as will be perceived by the following:

HAY—The unnavigable state of the roads prevented receipts from coming in. Only one load was disposed of at the scales at $36 00 per ton Pretty steep figures these.

COPPER—The market was very firm, with a good demand. We note sales as follows: Braziers, 52½@55c; Ingots, 43c; Copper Bottoms, 46c; Brass Kettles, 61c; Rod and Sheet Brass, 54@56c.

WHISKY—The market was firm but generally unsettled. We note sales of City Rectified at 93@95c.

APPLES—The supply was barely sufficient to meet the wants of the home market. Sales of 80 bbls choice at $3 75@4 00 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR—The market was dull, but holders were not disposed to submit to any decline in prices. Buyers took hold very sparingly for local purposes. The exports will about balance the imports, hence there is no increase in the supply. The retail rates were: Extra—Sales 114 bbls at $6 25@6 50; Extra Family—$6 80, 7 00, 7 25@7 40 per bbl. Small sales of country flour was made at various prices.

POTATOES—The demand is improving, Sales 150 bush at 95c@$1.

BACON—The market was firm, with a good demand. The stock on hand is being rapidly reduced. The sales were: Shoulders—6,000 lbs at 13c@10¾c. Sides 12c. Plain Hams—4,000 lbs at 14@14½c. S. C. Hams—3,500 lbs at 15@15½c. Country meat sold at lower figures.

CHEESE—The market ruled firm, with a good demand; sales 60 boxes W. R. at 14½@15¼c; 100 do C. and at 15c.

BUTTER—The market was firm, with a good demand. Prices have evidently reached the top. We note sales 14 pkgs at 37@40c.

EGGS—Prieces drooping. Sales were made at various prices.

GROCERIES—Prices rule high. The stock on hand is being rapidly reduced. The advance we have previously mentioned has been maintained. *Coffee*—Further sales of Rio were made at 40c. *Sugar* was very firm. The market was excited. *Molasses* was held at an advance; old Orleans, 75@80c; new at just what holders chose to demand.

SEEDS—The market was dull, prices nominally, viz: Clover $7 75@8 00; Timothy $2 75@3; Flaxseed $2 75@2 80.

GRAIN—The demand was limited, and sales likewise. Corn met with a fair number of purchasers at $1 09@1 12, first hands, $1 14@1 16 from store. Oats was more inquired for. Sales 700 bush. first hands 85c. Other articles of grain was unchanged.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, March 31, 1864.

The market yesterday was dull. There was nothing done—in fact we did not learn of a single transaction. The market was bare, and prices were not so firm. The prospect of heavy receipts during the present week has caused buyers to hold off to see what may turn up. The steamers engaged in the oil trade have all resumed their trips and may be expected down about Friday or Saturday. The market will then open in earnest. The following boats departed yesterday, viz: Ida Reese, Cottage No. 2, Leclaire. The amount of oil to come out this use has been variously estimated, and as no two persons agree as to figures we omit them. One flat, containing two hundred barrels, was expected down last evening, and will doubtless be at the landing this morning.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.

The arrivals and sales of beef cattle are moderate this week, reaching about 1,016 head. The market is firm, and prices remain about the same as last quoted. First quality Western and Pennsylvania steers are selling at from 14½@15½c ₱ lb, according to quality. At the close there was no change to notice. Most of the stock was from Pennsylvania, and it was all disposed of within the above range of prices.

Cows—About 185 head sold at from $20@55 per head, according to quality.

Sheep—The arrivals are light this week; 2,500 head sold at 8¼@9¼c ₱ lb, gross.

Hogs—About 2,800 head sold at the different yards at from $10@12 the 100 lbs, net. The cattle yards at from $10@12 the 100 lbs, net. The cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

700 head from ..... Pennsylvania.
200 do ..... Ohio.
116 do ..... Illinois.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

Mooney and Smith, 80 Lancaster county Steers, selling at from 18@15c for fair to extra.

H. Chain, 35 Lancaster county Steers, selling at from 12@13½c for common to good.

Owen Smith, 117 Ohio Steers, selling at from 13@15c for fair to extra.

H. Baldwin, 28 Lancaster county Steers, selling at from 13@15c for fair to extra.

J. Haymaker, 56 Lancaster county Steers, selling at from 12@15c for common to extra.

J. S. Kirk, 40 Chester county Steers, selling at from 11@15c for fair to extra.

B. Hood, 35 Chester county Steers, selling at from 11@15c for common to extra.

Frank & Shamberg, 57 Ohio Steers, selling at from 10@11c for common to good.

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' avenue drove-yard reached about 166 head this week. The market is firm, at about former rates, Springers are selling at from $20@40, and Cow and Calf at from $20@55 ₱ head, according to quality.

Calves—About 50 head sold this morning, at prices ranging from 7@8c ₱ lb, as to weight and condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at the Avenue Drove Yard are very small this week, only reaching about 2,500 head; the market in consequence is very firm, and prices have advanced. Fair to good Sheep are selling at from 8¼@9c; and extra at 9¼c ₱ lb, gross.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach about 2,600 head; there is a fair demand at about former rates; sales are making at $10@12 the 100 lbs nett.

2,200 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from $10@12 the 100 lbs nett.

380 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, by John Grouse & Co., at from $10@12 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

Philadelphia Dry Goods Market.

The *Commercial List* says: Trade for the week has not been up to the anticipations of either the Commission or Jobbing houses, partly owing to the want of confidence in the stability of prices, and a backwardness on the part of the buyers to take hold at present figures.

Prices for staple fabrics have been reduced from 8 to 7½ per cent., the latter for light weight cottons. The heavier styles are still held at the old prices, less a small discount, and with small sales to operate in. Stocks have accumulated somewhat, but not enough to bring down prices over 5 per cent. We should not be surprised to see some styles of the heavier cotton fabrics advance to old prices. Shipments of cotton to Europe would have the effect to advance cotton fabrics.

It is impossible for us to give exact quotations as the market now stands. Below we give it as near as possible, from which there is very little if any variation:

Prints—Are selling freely. American at 23c, 4 months; Sprague's Pacific at 21c; Cocheco, at 25c medium grades ranging from 19 to 21 regular.

Standard Sheetings—The stock is light, with no disposition to force sales. 42½ is the ruling rate for Stark's Atlantic "A," &c.

Bleached Muslins—The leading makes, such as Williamsville, Wamsutta, Arkwright, Wilmegan, Bay Mill, &c., are held at old prices—at a slight concession large lots could be sold. Light 4-4, 7-8 and 3-4 goods are lower, say from 7½ to 10 per cent. Common goods have drooped still more.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Cattle—The receipts of last week were 3,608 head. The demand for medium to prime grades continues active, and the market rules firm and steady at the following quotations: Prime to Extra Beeves, $6 50@7; Fair to Middling, $5 50@6 25; Common to Medium, $3 50@5 25; Inferior, $2 50@3 25. There was very little done at the yards this morning, owing to the prevailing rain storm. Sales since our last report include the following:

40	Cattle averaging 1277 lbs at		$7 00
10	"	1150 "	5 50
39	"	1230 "	6 37½
23	"	880 "	3 60
65	"	1260 "	6 25
77	"	1330 "	6 75
20	"	920 "	4 00
17	"	1250 "	6 12½
20	"	1270 "	6 50

Hogs—The receipts last week were 10,082 head. The market continues firm and active, but prices are without essential change. We quote: Prime to extra heavy corn fed, $7 25@7 75; medium to good, $7 00@7 20; common to fair, $5 75@6 50. Sales since our last report include the following lots:

50	Hogs averaging 216 lbs at		$7 25
214	"	225 "	7 75
75	"	163 "	7 35
115	"	194 "	7 95
35	"	183 "	6 80
35	"	251 "	6 25
212	"	160 "	7 00
155	"	169 "	7 15
110	"	182 "	6 80
111	"	222 "	7 45

Sheep—The supply is light and the market firm at $6 50@7 00 for extra Mutton, and $5 25@6 50 for common to medium grades.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—Receipts have been large this week, amounting to 632 hhds and a large number of other packages. The low grades predominated, and they ruled lower during the latter part of the week. Other grades were steady and tolerably firm. Sales of the week comprised 380 hhds and 112 boxes, including 2 hhds sweepings at $1al 10; 2 scraps at $1 90@5; 5 stems at $2 00; 70 green and damaged lugs at $3 10 to 5 80; 111 factory lugs at $5 40 to 6 50; 95 planters' do at $6 10 9 50; 104 common shipping leaf at $9 to 15 25; 45 medium end good do at $14 90 to 23 50; 47 common and medium manufacturing leaf at $18 to 2; 8 good and fine do at $29 75, 30, 30 25, 31 75, 32 25, 35 and 65, and 112 boxs poor to fine at $2 40 to 365 per 100 lbs. Bids on 157 hhds were rejected at the different sales of the week.

Protection for Wool.

The following resolution, recently introduced by Senator Jamison, has passed both branches of the Ohio Legislature:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the best interests of the State of Ohio demand that there should be an increase of duty on the importations of foreign wool, and that our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States be requested to insist upon, and endeavor to secure, an increase of duty upon any such importations.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER PARAGON—Clarke & Co, 575 sks wheat, 458 bbls pork, 225 tcs hams, 82 bbls whisky, 25 do alcohol, 10 do liquor, 12 sks feathers, 9 hhds tobacco, 22 hhds and 3 tcs bacon; Watt & Wilson, 499 sks shorts; Frank & Rosenburgh, 28 bbls whisky; J Dalzell & Son, 6 barrels molasses, 4 hogsheads bacon, 1 do sugar; Little & Trimble, 15 hhds bacon; S Ewalt & Co, 10 bbls Pork; owner, 55 pkgs mds; L Guttendorf, 91 bbls e coffee; E Heazelton, 59 dozen brooms, 6 bbls oil; Clarke, Bell & Co, 3 hhds and 3 tcs bacon; McCandless & Co, 8 bdls mdse; J D Baldwin & Co, 24 boxes; J I House, 2 pkgs; Scaife, 7 pkgs; A Ackley, 1 package B A Fahnestock & Co, 7 bxs mdse; L H Voigt & Co, 55 bbls butter; owner, 3 packages.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA—Collins & Co, 11 pkgs; Burke & Barnes, 1 safe; C Yeager, 5 bdls paper; Lockhart & Frew, 18 empty bbls; R T Kennedy & Bro, 1,750 bbls, 3,375 do; Edmunds & Co, 114 bbls nails; E Baumegran, 12 cases wine; M'Elroy, 12 pkgs; owners, lot of furniture; Mr Shaffer, 1,925 hoop-poles; Fleming & Steele, 11 bbls apples; Fetzer & Armstrong, 15,475 hoop-poles; Owens & Kennedy, 90 bbls apples; sundries to various owners.

PER CHARMER—Kilpatrick & Bro, 60 carboys vitrol; J O'Neal, 5 bbls whisky; W Linten, 1 do; W & J Wilson, 5 hhds bacon; Knox & Parker, 10 bbls oil; W B Scaife, 9 pkgs; C Reafer, 13 pieces casting; B C & J H Sawyer, 35 bxs candles; A D Miller, 200 e bxs; Cooke, Pettit & Co, 1,236 pieces meat; Clarke & Co, 23 bales cotton, 805 bbls flour, 190 do whisky, 126 pkgs meat, 120 sks wheat; R T Kennedy & Bro, 136 do do; Knox & McKee, 1,280 do feed; W P Beck & Co, 79 pkgs rags, 18 do merchandise; Edgerton, 200 e bbls, C B Leech, 200 bbls apples.

Louisville.

Per Delaware—S Boyd, 17 bbls scrap iron; G B Jones, lot sundries; J Grazier, 19 hhds and 1 tc tobacco; Weymack & Son, 4 hhds tobacco, Clarke & Co, 125 hhds tobacco, 150 sks seed, 199 bales cotton; G A Kelly, 4 bxs; Spencer & McKay, 1 bbl porter, 22 e bbls; W S Evans, 53 tons metal, 85 pcs blooms.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—Thos Bell & Co, 238 sacks rye; Hitchcock, McCreery, 49 bbls scrap iron, 41 pcs do; Graff, Bennett & Co, 7 bbls old iron, 2 bars do; F W Cooper, 2 boxes h h goods; Wm N Ogden & Co, 2 bxs fruit jars; Jones & Laughlin, 39 bbls scrap iron, 1 hhd do; Bingham, Sturgeon & Co, 400 sacks corn; Thos Bell, 155 sks rye; Knox & Parker, 51 tcs hams, Springer & Harbaugh, 487 dry hides; J S Liggett & Co, 325 bush wheat, 140 sks; D Wallace, 236 sacks oats, 40 bbls flour; J C Bidwell, 3 grind stones; Hugh Cover, 50 doz brooms; J N Berlin, 1 car baled hay; H Dean, 228 dry hides; McCord & Ce, 1 box furs; Daniel McGurk, 314½ bush corn; H McChesney, 2 cars hay; Bingham & Sturgeon, 22 bags shell, 15 do ear corn, 102 sacks oats; Thos Bell & Co, 145 sack rye; F Sellers, 2138 shoulders; W Meyers, 2 kegs.

Imports per Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad—M'Knight & Co., 26 bbls str iron, ½ bbl do, 2 casks and 4 hhds do; 1 hhd steel, 18 bbls do; Weldon & Kelly, 1 bx mdse; J. Wood, 6 bbls and 6 casks scrap iron; C. W. Bachelor, 5 cars lumber, 1 car roofing; Rea & Kell, 164 sks corn; 2 boxes, 1 bbl, 1 tub; T H, 7 trunks; Simpson & Knox, 162 bags seconds.

Imports Per Allegheny Valley R R.—Martin, Oliver & Brickle, 2 cars iron; Spang & Co, 1 do; James Benny, jr, 112 bbls oil; John A Caughey, 125 do; Cochran, 50 do; J H Speer, 51 sks oats; A McMahon, 9 do.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Brewer, Burk & Co, 89 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Brewer, Burk & Co, 57 bbls Naptha, for Philadelphia.

A McMahon, 50 bbls refined, for Baltimore.

W P Logan, 51 bbls tar, for New York.

Louisville.

Per Delaware—S Boyd, 17 bbls scrap iron; G B Jones, lot sundries; J Grazier, 19 hhds and 1 tc tobacco; Weymack & Son, 4 hhds tobacco, Clarke & Co, 125 hhds tobacco, 150 sks seed, 199 bales cotton; G A Kelly, 4 bxs; Spencer & McKay, 1 bbl porter, 22 e bbls; W S Evans, 53 tons metal, 85 pcs blooms.

St. Louis Lead Market.

Lead—With a good demand, the market steady and firm. Sales reported of 300 to 1,000 pigs soft Missouri, in lots, at 7½c, and 246 do hard at 10 85-100c per lb. Received, 4,028 pigs.

Memphis Cotton Market.

March 26.—Cotton is still inactive, although a better feeling is manifested than for several days previous. Prices are still declining. We quote ordinary at 48@50c; middling, 50@54c. Receipts about 1,000 bales; shipments, 400.

Wheat Killed in Iowa.

We learn that the severe cold spell in February, after the thaw by which the snow was melted, had the effect of killing the greater part of the winter wheat that has been sown. Where it was protected by the snow that had been drifted, it looks splendid, but most of the crop in this country is killed.—*Muscatine Journal.*

The Butter Trade.

Messrs. M. W. Starin & Co., of New York, report as follows:

The receipts of butter have been light during the last week, and have been confined principally to fair to good grades of Western. Fine State butter is unusually scarce, and is in active demand. Very extreme prices for prime State butter must rule until new butter makes its appearance in sufficient quantity to impress the market, which cannot be looked for until the middle of April. The market is well supplied with common to fair Western butter, which, in the scarcity of State, is in good request for better grades. Export trade is closed for the season, and it may be considered the most successful for all parties engaged in butter that has yet occurred. We estimate the export of butter from this port from January 1 to this date at equal to 48,855 firkins, the bulk of which has been taken for England. We are indebted to Messrs. J. & F. Webb, an eminent produce house in London, for the following statistics of American butter, under date of Feb. 20: "Since January 1 we have received 25,000 packages more into London, and 15,000 more into Liverpool than in the same period of 1863, and the stocks in both places together are now 30,000 cases less than at this season last year." This shows the growing consumption of the article, and the importance of carefully cultivating the export trade. The crop of butter of the past year has undoubtedly been a full average in both quality and quantity, and in order to give the short crop theory its quietus, we will state that the receipts at this point since January 1 have been 6,000 packages more than during the same period of last year.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Ellizabeth.
Paragon	Donnelly	Cincinnati.
Delaware	Ross	Louisville.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Ellizabeth.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Tempest	Watt	Cincinnati.

THE splendid steamer, Silver Cloud No. 2, Capt. Conway, is announced for St. Louis.

THE fine steamer Nevada, Capt. D. Z. Brickell, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis.

THE steamer Kenton, Captain Dunlap, is announced for St. Louis, direct.

THE steamer Bertha, Capt. Vanhook, is announced for Clarksville and Nashville.

THE well-known steamer Damsel, Capt. Todd, is announced for Cincinnati.

THE steamer Tempest left for Louisville with a fair trip of freight and passengers.

THE packet Delaware, Captain Ross, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Monday.

THE Tow-Boats were busily engaged yesterday getting ready. They will depart as soon as the water begins to fall.

CAPT. Geo. D. Moore's packet steamer Charmer is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville, on Friday.

THE steamer America, Capt. Golding, is announced for St. Louis and the upper Mississippi. She will have despatch.

WE have at this time twenty tow-boats which will depart for the lower ports as soon as the water will permit.

THE fine steamer Revenue, Capt. Muhleman, leaves this day positively for Cincinnati. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of favorite officers.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were nine feet of water in the channel, and both rivers are rising rapidly. The steamers in the Allegheny have resumed their trips to Oil City.

IN TOWN.—Our old and esteemed friend, Capt. S. Hemphill, one of nature's noblemen, we are pleased to know, is in the enjoyment of excellent health. He has charge of the office of the Kenton.

BACK AGAIN.—The fine light draught steamer Alpha, Capt. Porter, arrived Tuerday after an absence of several months in Government employ. Capt. Porter is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and his boat is in fine condition.

THE fine packet Silver Cloud, No. 2, Capt. J. B. Conway, leaves this day positively, for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has very superior accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Capt. Matthews, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE noble steamer Kenton is again at our landing. She is commanded by Captain J. H. Dunlap, an excellent officer, and one of the most clever gentlemen of our acquaintance. The Captain has hosts of friends, and deserves them. The Captain has been in the employ of Uncle Abraham for the past eight months.

ST. LOUIS.

Those having charge of the interests of the St. Louis steamer M. S. Mepham are exhibiting an amount of energy and a spirit of generosity that augurs well for the future popularity and success of that magnificent vessel. We find the following card in the papers, in the New York *Herald*: "*Notice.*—The new and splendid St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans steamer, M. S. Mepham, A. H. Shaw master, now being completed at Pittsburgh, will transport goods for the Memphis Valley Sanitary Fair, to be held in St. Louis, commencing May 17th, free of charge from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, if delivered on board any time previous to the 11th of April. All packages must be legibly marked, 'James Yeaman, St. Louis, Mo., M. V. S. Fair, Jewett Wilcox, clerk steamer M. S. Mepham.'" We judge from this that the steamer in question will be loaded and ready to sail for this port on the 11th of next month.

Mr. M. S. Lyon, formerly of Pennsylvania, and clerk of steamers Jas. Lyon, W. H. Deenny, &c., has been appointed first clerk of the Stephen Decatur, and left on her yesterday. Mr Wm. Lamotte, Jr., has become his associate as second clerk.

The Aurora, Captain Thomas, will load and return to Pittsburgh.

Tonnage is scarce again here. Last evening there were in port only twelve boats prepered to do business.

The attention of the proprietors of steamboats is called to the new postal bill which lately passed Congress. The sixth section provides that, if any person shall paint, print, post, or in any other manner place upon or attach to any steamboat or other vessel, or any stage-coach or other vehicle not actually used in carrying the mails of the United States, the words "United States mail," he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars for every such offense.

Business was rather dull at the landing yesterday, tonnage in port being somewhat scarce, the majority of the boats in port having about as much freight engaged as they could carry. There are a number of boats due, however, and business will no doubt improve before a great while. The receipts of produce continue liberal, and on the increase.

The rates of freight to New Orleans are as follows:

Flour	$2 00	per barrel.
Apples and potatoes	2 00	" "
Pork	3 00	" "
Round freight	1 00	per hundred.
Way freight	1 25	" "

To Memphis the ruling rates are 40 cents per hundred for heavy goods, and 50 cents for light.

KAPPHAHN & GOBBER,
(Successors to Drennen & Riesmeyer,)
DEALERS IN
Groceries, Produce and Family Flour,
No. 179 Ohio street, Allegheny.
jan10:1m

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.
200,000 APPLE TREES,
Extra fine, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of PEAR, (standard and dwarf,) CHERRY, PEACH, PLUM, EVERGREEN, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, GRAPE VINES, SHRUBS, GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, &c., &c., wholesale and retail at very reasonable prices.
JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
CRUDE AND PETROLEUM OILS AND NAVAL STORES.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
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Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	From	For
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	N. Y.
Olympus	Mar. 8	Liverpool	New York.
City Washing'n	Mar. 9	Liverpool	New York.
China	Mar. 16	Liverpool	New York
Africa	Mar. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	N. Y.
Persia	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New York.
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	N Y.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	N Y.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	Mar. 23	New York	Liverpool.
Edinburg	Mar. 26	New York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Mar. 30	New York	Liverpool.
City Washing'n	Apr. 2	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	Apr. 2	N. Y.	Southampton.
China	Apr. 6	New York	Liverpool.
Africa	Apr. 13	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Apr. 16	N. Y.	Southampton.
Persia	Apr. 20	New York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Apr. 30	N. Y.	Southampton.
Saxonia	May 14	N. Y.	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Geo Washington	Mar. 26	New York	N. Orleans.
Corsica	Mar. 28	New York	*Nassau.
Evening Star	April 3	N. Y.	*New Orleans.

*Via Havana.

PACKET STEAMERS,
Ho! for the Gold Mines of Idaho,
VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY AND GALLATIN.
St. Louis and Fort Benton
TRANSPORTATION LINE,
For Fort Benton and the Great Falls of the Missouri.
THE NEW AND stanch light draught steamers, built expressly for the trade, will leave St. Louis for the above and intermediate ports, as follows:
Steamer Benton,
SATURDAY, March 19th, at 12 m., or as soon thereafter as the River is open to Council Bluffs.
Steamer Welcome,
SATURDAY, April 2d, at 12 m.
Steamer Florence,
SATURDAY, April 16th, at 12 m.
Persons going by this Line are certain to get to the Mines with their goods early and without delay, as the very light draught stern wheel steamer Benton, built expressly for low water, will remain above Fort Union, (the mouth of the Yellow Stone,) during the season, and take the freight of the Welcome and Florence should it be necessary on account of low water. Each boat will be officered and manned by skillful and experienced boatmen, some of whom have explored the Upper Missouri in Mackinaw boats, and are thoroughly acquainted with its navigation.
For freight, or passage, or information in regard to the Mines, apply to J. G. COPELIN, at office of United States Insurance Company, corner of Main and Olive streets, or to JOHN J. ROE & CO., Convent street, St. Louis, Mo.
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Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.
FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.
The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, MONROE AYRES, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 P. M., and Zanesville every Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. The new steamer JULIA, WM. COULSON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 P. M., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, Ohio.
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Wheeling and Parkersburg Packet.
THE regular Wheeling packet MINERVA, Capt. GORDEN, has resumed her old trade, making regular trips, leaving Pittsburgh every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Having been thoroughly repaired, she well deserves the patronage of the public generally.
JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents, Wharf-boat below Mononga. Bridge.

Cincinnati and Louisville Packets.
FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.
ON MONDAY, April 4th. The fine passenger steamer DELAWARE, Captain Ross, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN FLACK,
mh30 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
FOR LOUISVILLE.
ON FRIDAY, April, 1st inst., the splendid passenger steamer CHARMER, GEO. MOON, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK, or
mh31 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
FOR CINCINNATI.
FRIDAY, April 1st. The splendid passenger steamer DAMSEL, Captain Todd, will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK or
mar30 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.
ON THIS DAY, March 31, 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer REVENUE, MUHLEMAN, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or
mh31 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

EVANSVILLE AND ST. LOUIS PACKETS.
FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.
ON FRIDAY, April 1st, at 4 p. m. The new and splendid passenger steamer LEONIDAS, J. W. ANAWALT, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK or
mar31 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.
FRIDAY, April 1st, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer NEVADA, D. Z. BRICKELL, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK,
mar31 J. D. COLLINWOOD. Agents.
FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO, AND SAINT LOUIS.
FRIDAY, April 1st, at 4 p. m. The splendid passenger steamer SILVER CLOUD, No. 2, J. B. CONWAY, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK,
mar30 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.
THIS DAY, March 31, at 4 p. m. The splendid passenger steamer KENTON, J. H. DUNLAP, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, and
mh31 J. D. COLL